The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Reconstruction Committee the Centre of Interest.

Conflicting Rumors as to Their Opinions.

The Amended Internal Revenue Bill Reported.

Radical and Important Changes in Taxation.

The Senate Passes the Colorado Admission Bill.

Uncertainty About Preparations for the Trial of Davis.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 25.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

A rumor is current around the Capitol that the Committee on Reconstruction, at their meeting to-day, failed to agree upon a report, there being a wide disagreement among the members. An effort will, however, be made to reconcile conflicting views.

THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

The Reconstruction question in Congress is daily and hourly growing into prominence, however much some of the extreme men may assert that there is no hurry about adopting a line of policy. The near approach of the Summer and Fall election campaigns is causing many members to calmly consider the chances for their return to the next Congress. As a consequence there is a very perceptible increase of moderate counsels, and within the past week nearly all the great Middle and Western State delegations have constituted themselves Sub-Reconstruction Committees, and have held caucuses to ascertain what line of policy could be agreed upon and sustained by the full Republican delegation of the respective States. The result has been to satisfy these members that the extreme views of the some of the New-England men must be abandoned or voted down; that any policy of reconstruction intended to compete with that of the President before the people must be plain, fair and free from complication, and that the attempt to force negro suffrage upon the States by Congressional action must also be abandoned. In further confirmation of these statements it is known that Gen. BANKS and THADDEUS STEVENS are both opposed to making negro suffrage a feature of the Congressional restorsion policy; and a very Radical member of the Reconstruction Committee remarked to-day that Mr. STEVENS was really becoming Conservative. To-night the New-York delegation held a meeting to discuss the various plans of reconstruction, but nothing positive was agreed upon. The current feeling among the New-York Republican members seems to be in favor of a plan involving a constitutional amendment changing the basis of representation, disqualifying prominent rebels from holding office for a term of years, and adhering rigidly to the test oath, thus leaving the question of negro suffrage entirely untouched, except so far as it may be indirectly affected by the amendment to the Constitution.

The Committee of Fifteen had another meeting to-day, which was of a stormy character. Two votes were taken upon certain features of the Robert Dale Owen proposition, heretofore printed, which neutralized each other, and then postponed the matter until Saturday.

The struggle in the Committee is between the Radicals and the extreme Radicals, or rather between those who insist upon negro suffrage and those who are willing to throw the question overboard. There is no telling what the character of their report will be, but the current of feeling and conversation on this great subject I guarantee to be correctly stated in this paragraph.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The Internal Revenue Bill was reported to-day by Mr. MORRILL as I stated it would be in my dispatch of Monday. Its features will be found elsewhere. On tobacco, which will be the subject of a separate report, the Committee decided to-day to reduce the tax on smoking from thirty-five to twenty-five cents per pound, and on smoking made exclusively from stems, from fifteen to five cents per pound. The TAX BILL was made the special order for Thursday of next week.

TAX ON IMPORTED LIVE STOCK—SHARP TRICK OF THE CANUCKS.

Mr. MORRILL reported and the House passed to-day a bill imposing an *ad valorem* duty of twenty per cent. on all horses, mules, cattle, sheep or hogs, or other live animals imported into this country. This action is rendered necessary from the fact that on the Canadian frontier many of the farmers are driving their sheep into the United States, then shearing them, so as to get the wool in duty free, and then driving them back. Live stock has been coming in free since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the Canucks were improving it.

COL. DE FORREST'S DISMISSAL REVOKED.

By special orders Nos. 115 and 165, of the Adjutant-General, upon the report of a board of officers; so much of special orders No. 131, of 1864, as dismissed Col. OTHARIEL DE FORREST, Fifth New-York Cavalry, is revoked, and he is restored to his regiment, to date Sept. 3, 1864.

Col. DEFORREST was a brave and capable officer, who, as regimental and brigade commander in the Northern Virginia and Gettysburg campaigns of 1862 and 1863, won distinction by hard service in the field. He is dead now, but his friends will be glad to learn that the cloud which for a time rested on his memory has been removed, and that his reputation stands completely vindicated by the official records of the War Department.

GENERAL GREGORY NOT DISMISSED.

General GREGORY has not been dismissed, as stated, nor even mustered out, but has been retained as Assistant-Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for Texas, and ordered to other more important duty.

THE MAY INTEREST ON THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

The payment of the May interest on the gold-bearing coupons known as the Five-twenties will not be anticipated, but will be paid on the first of May, the period at which it falls due. $20,300,000 is about the amount to be paid.

PROTECTION OF THE GRAVES OF UNION SOLDIERS.

The War Department has just issued an order relating to graves of United States soldiers, as follows: "All persons engaged in the cultivation of land, who may have the graves of United States soldiers located upon their lands, are hereby forbidden to mutilate or obliterate the traces of such graves by plowing, or otherwise to disturb the head-boards, stakes or fences around them. All officers on duty as Provost-Marshals, Post Commanders, or otherwise connected with the military service, are instructed to send information of the locality and condition of such graves, and of any breach of this order, to the Quartermaster-General."

THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

It has been stated that the President has instructed the Attorney-General of the United States to prepare for the arraignment of JEFFERSON DAVIS before the United States Circuit Court of Virginia, on the charge of high treason. This is a mistake. No such instructions have been given, but there have been frequent consultations with eminent legal gentlemen affecting JEFFERSON DAVIS and others implicated in crimes against the United States in connection with the late rebellion, and looking to their trial at some future period, and the subject is still under consideration.

INSANE ASYLUMS.

The Superintendents of the various insane asylums of the country are now holding a conference in Washington. This afternoon they, in a body, called upon the President, and were severally introduced to him by Dr. NICHOLS, who said that these gentlemen were all engaged in a work purely of a scientific and a humane character, and, therefore, it was improper, nor was there any disposition, to make any political remarks. They come to pay their respects, and to express their sincere wishes for the President's health and every other personal blessing. The President thanked them profoundly and sincerely for the compliment of the visit, and the expression of their kind feelings, and said that he knew how to appreciate the important and good work in which they were engaged. There were a number a ladies present at this brief, but pleasant interview.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Señor ROMERO has received official news from El Paso del Norte the 30th ult., with the official reports of several important victories over the Imperial forces. The City of Chihuahua was captured by storm by the Liberal forces, under Gen. TERAZAS, Governor of the State, on the 25th of March, after an obstinate resistance of the garrison, of whom a large number were made prisoners, and the entire material of war fell into the hands of the Liberals.

The City of Hidalgo Del Pasal was also captured by assault on the 22d of the same month by the Liberal forces under Col. VOSQUEZ, who, it is said, routed entirely the Imperial garrison of the place. The occupation of the City at Chihcahua, and the victory of Hidalgo, has restored to the possession of the Liberal authorities the whole of the State of Chihuahua, and has opened the way for the National Government again to take up its march toward the ancient capital of the Republic. President JUAREZ was to leave El Passo for the City of Chihuahua in a few days. In the State of Chihuahua, Gov. VIZCZA and Cols. TERRONIS and NARATTVO having united their forces, gained an important victory on the 1st ult., at Santa Isabel, over a considerable force of Imperialists of the Foreign Legion, the greater portion of whom were either killed or made prisoners, the commander, a French officer, being among the former.

COLORADO IN THE SENATE.

So far as the Senate is concerned, the Colorado question was disposed of this afternoon by the passage of the bill to admit that Territory as a State within the Union. The vote stood 19 yeas to 13 nays, making six majority for the bill, just the number which the friends of the measure claimed for it yesterday, as stated in my dispatch of last night. It is stated freely on the one hand that this action was materially affected by an agreement that the Senators elect from Colorado had pledged themselves to vote and act with the Radicals in all measures of great moment, while on the other hand, it was as confidently asserted that the Senators elect had given assurance that their votes would be cast with the Conservatives of the Senate. Nothing occurred in the discussion to confirm either of these outside assertions, except, perhaps, remotely in the speech of Mr. SUMNER, who, apparently quoting his friends, remarked, it is said, we need the votes of the Colorado Senators; but, however that may have been, Mr. SUMNER was not affected by any such promises, for he opposed the bill to the best of his ability; nor would it appear that there had been any distinct understanding as to the future course of the prospective Senators, if we may judge by the mixed character of the vote to-day. It was clearly shown that the population of Colorado does not by many thousands approach the standard which has heretofore been adopted in the admission of new States, and even the friends of the bill did not pretend to claim that the population has at any time been more than one-half the basis of representation adopted in the States. It was clearly shown by Mr. SUMNER and Mr. DOOLITTLE that there are not now over five or six thousand voters in the Territory. That their population and mining interests have decreased greatly since the last census, and no valid reason was shown by those who favored the bill why Colorado should be admitted.

Mr. WADE, who made an elaborate speech against the admission of the Territory some five or six weeks ago, favored the bill to-day, but did not explain why he had changed his vote.

It is probable that the House may pass the bill, but its ultimate fate, when it reaches the President, is not so certain. If there be any reason to form an opinion as to the President's course, we should incline to the belief that he will veto the bill upon the ground of inadequate population.

THE FRENCH MINISTER'S LEVEE.

The French Minister gave a levee last night, which was attended by about fifty persons. Secretary STANTON was the only member of the Cabinet present. The assembly was a very brilliant one.

JUDGE STANBERRY.

The impression is general here that Hon. HENRY STANBERRY, recently nominated as Judge of the Supreme Court, is a resident of Ohio. It is within the knowledge of your correspondent that Mr. STANBERRY has resided for the last seven or eight years in Campbell County, Kentucky, about three miles south of Newport, in that State. The President was, of course, aware that Mr. STANBERRY was a resident of Kentucky when the nomination was made.

NEW-YORK IN CONGRESS.

The Union Congressional Delegation of New-York held a caucus to-night, which was attended by all the members except two or three. There was generally unanimity in the views expressed as to the course that should be pursued by Congress, and as to the work that should be done in order to preserve the Republican Party and insure its success in the future. The members were decided in the opinion that to this end Congress must give them some affirmative policy, upon which the party can go to the people, and that universal suffrage must be ignored by Congress and left for the States to determine. The meeting was unanimous in favor of the admission of the Tennessee delegation in Congress.

THE SERVICES OF MAJOR-GEN. HANCOCK.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 25.

The President has approved the joint resolution appointing the following named persons Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, under the provisions and conditions of the third section of the act approved March 23, 1866: Richard J. Oglesby of Illinois, Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts, and Frederick Smith of New-Hampshire, of the first class, to serve six years; Lewis B. Gunckel of Ohio, Jay Cooke of Pennsylvania, and P. Joseph Osterhaus, of the second class, to serve four years; John H. Martindale of New-York, Horatio G. Stebbins of California, and George H. Walker, of Wisconsin, of the third class, to serve two years.

THE NATIONAL ASYLUM, GETTYSBURGH.

The President has also approved of the joint resolution that, in addition to the thanks heretofore voted by joint resolution to Major-Gen. GEO. G. MEADE, Major-Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD, and to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, for the skill and heroic valor which at Gettysburgh repulsed, defeated and drove back the veteran army of the rebellion, the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of the representatives in Congress are likewise due, and are hereby tendered to Major-Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, for his gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory.

AMENDMENTS OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

The bill to amend the Internal Revenue Law, as reported to-day, provides that on and after the 1st day of July, 1866, in lieu of the duties on manufactured cotton, there shall be paid by the producer, owner or holder, upon all cotton produced within the United States, and upon which no taxes have been paid, a tax of five cents a pound. Upon articles manufactured exclusively from cotton, when exported, there shall be allowed as a drawback an amount equal to the internal tax, which shall have been assessed and paid upon such articles in their finished condition, and in addition thereto a drawback or allowance of as many cents per pound, upon the pound of cotton, cloth, yarn, or other articles manufactured exclusively, to the same extent on raw cotton.

The bill provides that distillers shall pay $100 tax, instead of $50.

Distillers of apples, grapes and peaches, distilling or manufacturing less than 150 barrels per year, shall pay $50.

Brewers to pay $100, instead of $50. Those making less than 500 barrels per year to pay $50.

Insurance agents to pay $10 tax. When the receipts do not exceed $1?0 they shall pay $5.

Any person who peddles jewelry, distilled spirits, fermented liquors or wines, to pay $50 license.

Express carriers to pay $10 license.

Builders and contractors to pay $10, instead of $25.

No tax to be imposed upon apothecaries, or manufacturers, keepers of eating-houses or keepers of hotels, inns or taverns, or tobacconists or retail dealers, except retail dealers in spirituous and malt liquors, when their annual gross receipts on sales shall not exceed the sum of $1,000.

On illuminating, lubricating, or other mineral oil, the product of distillation, redistillation, or the refining of crude petroleum, 20 cents a gallon: and all coal oils between the specific gravity, by the beaumetist, of 36 and 45 degrees, inclusive, shall be deemed refined illuminating coal oil; such oil, refined and produced by the distillation of coals, asphaltum, or shale, exclusively, shall pay a tax of 10 cents per gallon only; produced by the same materials, peat, or other bituminous substances, 10 cents a gallon.

Spirits turpentine, 10 cents a gallon.

Molasses, from sugar-cane, 3 cents a gallon.

Syrup of molasses or sugar-cane juice, when removed from the plantation, concentrated molasses, or melado and cistern bottoms of sugar produced from sugar-cane, and not made from sorghum or imphee, a tax of ¾ of 1 per centum.

Sugars above No. 12 and not above No. 18 duties, standard in color, a tax of 1¼ cents per pound.

On sugars above No. 18 duties, standard in color, 2½ cents per pound.

On all soaps valued at above 3 cents a pound, not perfumed, and on all salt water soap made of cocoanut oil, a tax of half a cent a pound. On all other perfumed soaps, 3 cents a pound.

On salt, a tax of 3 cents per 100 pounds, instead of 6 cents.

On reapers, mowers, scales, brooms and wooden ware, 3 per centum *ad valorem*.

On tin-ware of all descriptions not otherwise provided for, 5 per centum *ad valorem*.

The duty on railroad iron of $3 a ton is continued; on tubes made of wrought iron, $5 a ton.

On copper, zinc and brass nails or rivets, and on shot, sheet lead and lead pipes, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On articles of clothing manufactured or produced for sale by weaving, knitting or filling, and on hats, bonnets and hoop-skirts, and on all manufactured or produced for sale as constituent parts of clothing, or for trimming or ornamenting the same, and on articles of wearing apparel manufactured or produced for sale from India-rubber, gutta-percha, or paper, or from fur, or fur-skins dressed with the fur on, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On boots an shoes 2 per cent. *ad valorem*, to be paid by every person making, manufacturing or producing for sale boots and shoes, or furnishing the materials or any part thereof, or employing others to make, manufacture or produce from them. Provided, that any boot or shoemaker making boots or shoes to order as custom work only, and not for general sale, and whose work does not exceed annually in value $1,000, shall be exempt from the tax.

On ready-made clothing, gloves, mittens, moccasins, caps and other articles of dress for the wear of men, women and children, not otherwise assessed and taxed, one per centum *ad valorem*, to be paid by every person manufacturing or producing for sale clothing, gloves, mittens, moccasins, caps and other articles of dress, or furnishing the materials or any part thereof, or employing others to make, manufacture or produce them. Provided, that any tailor, or any maker of gloves, mittens, moccasins, caps and other articles of dress, to order as custom work only, and not for general sale, and whose work does not exceed annually in value $1,000, shall be exempt from this tax; and articles of dress made or trimmed by milliners or dress-makers, for the wear of women, shall also be exempt from the tax.

The charge on smoking tobacco of all kinds and imitations thereof, shall be 25 cents a pound, instead of 35 cents; on smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems, 10 cents instead of 15 cents a pound.

On cigarettes or small cigars made of tobacco inclosed in a wrapper or binder, and not over three and a half inches in length, the market value of which, tax included, is not over $6 per thousand, a tax of $2 per thousand; when the market value is over $6, and not over $10 per thousand, tax included, and on cheroots and cigars known as short sizes, and on any cigars made with or without pasted or twisted heads, the market value of which, tax included, is not over $10 per thousand, a tax of $4 per thousand; on all other cigars, cheroots and cigarettes made wholly of tobacco, or of any other substitute therefor, $10 per thousand.

Section 99 provides that all sales made by brokers and bankers doing business as brokers, whether made for the benefit of others or on their own account, at the rate of 5 cents on every $100, and upon all sales and contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, foreign exchange, gold and silver, bullion and coin, uncurrent money, promissory notes or other securities, 2 cents on every $100 of the amount of such sales or contracts; and on all sales and contracts for sale, negotiated and made by any person, firm or company, not taxed as a broker or banker, of any gold or silver, bullion, coin, uncurrent money, promissory notes, stocks, bonds or other securities, not his own property, a tax at the rate of 5 cents for every $100 of the amount of such sales or contracts.

All of Schedule A is stricken out, excepting billiard-tables and carriages valued above $300; in other words, these are the only articles in that schedule now relieved from taxation.

It is provided that on and after the first day of July, 1866, the receipts derived from transporting property for hire shall be exempt from the tax imposed by the 103d section; but such exemption shall not apply to any receipt of railroads, ferries, or bridges, nor to transportations of the mails of the United States upon contracts made prior to the passage of this act.

The tax on Express Companies is increased from three to five per cent. on gross receipts; where the gross receipts do not exceed $1,000 they are exempt.

The banking section is amended by adding the deposits in associations or companies known as provident institutions, or savings banks, having no capital stock, and having no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits, without profit or compensation to the association or company, shall be exempt from tax or duty on so much of their deposits as they have instituted in securities of the United States, and all deposits less than $300 made in the name of one person.

The income tax is five per cent. on excess of $1,000 in lieu of the former tax. The deductions are about the same as under the present law. The stamp duty on gaugers', measurers' and weighers' returns, and all receipts, are stricken out of schedule B, and the following is inserted in lieu of the same: Receipts for any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt exceeding $20 in amount, not being for the satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment, or decree of any Court, or by way of discount, any stamped obligation in acknowledgment of its fulfillment, for each receipt 2 cents; provided, that when more than one signature is affixed to the same paper, one or more stamps may be affixed thereto representing the whole amount of the stamp required for such signatures. There is to be one grade of tax on playing cards, namely, 5 cents; 3 and 6 cents on cement and preserved meats, vegetables, &c., according to value. Ground coffee, or any compound or mixture ground or prepared for sale as a substitute for coffee, 1 cent per pound, and 1 cent for each pound in excess of one pound; provided that any fraction of a pound shall be considered as a pound, and be stamped accordingly. Ground pepper, cloves, clove-stems, &c., or any mixture intended to represent them, one cent per half pound.

Sections two, five, eight and nine, of the act of March 3, 1865, are repealed. The effect of this is to remove the tax on lucifer matches, and reduce the tax on manufactures from six to five per cent. It removes the tax of $1 per barrel on crude petroleum.

From and after the passage of this act, the following articles and products shall be exempt from internal tax or duty: Animal charcoal or carbon, beeswax, barrels and casks, other than those used for the reception of fluids, and packing-boxes, made of wood; bristles, coffins and burial-cases, crucibles of all kinds, crates and baskets made of splints, crutches and artificial limbs, eyes and teeth, feather-beds, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, fertilizers of all kinds, flasks and patterns used by founders, gold cap and gold foil, keys, actions and strings for musical instruments, lamps and lanterns, the glass and metals of which have paid the tax assessed thereon, medicinal and mineral waters of all kinds in bottles or from fountains, mineral coal of all kinds, oakum, photographic or any other sun picture, being copies of engravings or works of art, when the same are sold by the producer at wholesale at a price not exceeding ten cents each, or all used for the illustration of books, and on photographs so small in size that a stamp cannot be affixed; paper of all descriptions, books, maps, charts, and all printed matter and book-binding, productions of stereotypers, lithographers and engravers, repairs of articles of all kinds, starch, soap valued at not above three cents per pound, umbrellas and parasols and umbrella strips, the value of bullion used in the manufacture of wares, watches and watch cases, and bullion prepared for the use of plates and watchmakers, steel in ingots, bars, sheets, plates, coil or wire and steel spring and axles made and used exclusively for vehicles, cars or locomotives, manganese, nickle, quicksilver, magnesium, alluminum, spelter, copper, lead and tin in ingots, pigs or bars, metallic zinc in ingots or sheets, rolled copper and yellow sheeting-metal, brass not more advanced than rods or sheets, hulls of ships and other vessels, masts, spars, ship and vessel blocks, sails, tents, awnings and bags made by sewing or pasting, building stone of all kinds, including, slate, marble, free-stone and soap-stone, burr-stones, mill-stones and grind-stones, rough and unwrought, monuments of stone of all kinds, not exceeding in value the sum of $1,000, roofing slate, slabs and tiles, Roman and water cements and lime, bricks, fire-brick, draining-tiles, earthen and stone water-pipes, plows, cultivators, harrows, straw and hay cutters, planters' seed-drills and winnowing-mills, hubs, spokes and felloes; wooden handles for agricultural, household and mercantile tools; implements, mouldings for looking-glasses and picture-frames, quinine, morphine and other vegetable alkaloids and phosphorus; tin cans, used for meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, jams and jellies; hemp and jute, prepared for textile and felting purposes; yarn and warp, for weaving purposes exclusively, provided that the exemptions aforesaid shall in all cases be confined exclusively to said articles in the state and condition specified in the foregoing enumerations, and shall not extend to articles in any other form, nor to manufactures from said articles. Vinegar, alum, aniline and aniline colors, bleaching powders, bichromate of potash, blue vitriol, coppers, oxide of zinc, paints and painters' colors, putty, soda, ash, salaratus, bicarbonate of soda and silicate of soda, sulphate of barytes, salts of tin, verdigris, white lead, whiting, vegetable and animal and fish oils of all descriptions, including red oil or oleic acid, paraffine oil of a specific gravity not exceeding in specific gravity 36° Baumas' hydrometer, the product of a residuum of distillation, crude petroleum and crude oil, the product of the first and single distillation of coal, thale, asphaltum, peat or other bituminous substances, tar and crude turpentine; paraffine and illuminating gas, manufactured by educational institutions for their own use exclusively; pig-iron blooms, shades and loops, railroad iron, re-rolled iron—provided that the term re-rolled shall apply only to rails for which the manufacturer receives pay for remanufacturing, and not for new iron; iron castings for bridges, malleable iron, castings unfinished, spindles and castings of all descriptions made for locks and machinery upon which duties are to be assessed and paid, railroad chains, railroad, boat and ship spikes, ax-poles; shoes for horses, mules and oxen, rivets, horse-shoe-nails, nuts, washers and bolts, anvils, vices, iron chains and anchors, when such articles are made of wrought-iron which has previously paid the tax or duty assessed thereon; stoves, composed in part of cast-iron and in part of sheet-iron, or of soap-stone, or free-stone, with or without cast-iron or sheet-iron, provided the cast or sheet-iron shall have paid the tax or duty previously assessed thereon.

The above are the principal features of the bill, which also contains amendments to the administrative sections, and reorganizes the Internal Revenue Bureau.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WEDNESDAY, April 26.

PETITIONS.

Mr. GRIMES presented a petition asking Congress to enact just and equal laws for Inter-State insurance, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of the loyal citizens of Florida, for compensation for property confiscated by the rebels, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a resolution to print ten thousand copies of the communication of the Commissioner of Agriculture on the of subject rinderpest.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Committee on Agriculture had considered the subject of rinderpest, but had come to no conclusion as to the best means of preventing its spread in this country. In England, Parliament had ordered the seizure and slaughter of all the cattle in the infected districts. This, he did not believe, could be done in this country under our form of government. The Committee had done nothing to preclude it from further action on the subject, but it could see nothing better just at present than to recommend the printing of the communication of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The resolution was adopted.

CLAIM FOR PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of fifteen officers and twenty-six seamen for prize money for captures at Island No. 10, reported that the evidence before the Committee was insufficient to establish the claim, and asked that the Committee be discharged. It was so ordered.

THE KANSAS AND NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad and its extension to the Red River. This was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. RAMSEY called up a bill to authorize the construction of a draw-bridge across the Mississippi at Quincy, Ill.

Mr. HENDERSON opposed the bill on the ground that the construction of a draw-bridge across the Mississippi would impede the navigation of that river; but if a bridge was to be constructed at Quincy one ought to be constructed at Hannibal also; and he offered an amendment to this effect.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

At 1 o'clock, the morning hour having expired, the bill for the admission of Colorado was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE took the floor. Before discussing the question before the Senate, he said the Senator from Nevada, (Mr. NYE,) in his remarks yesterday, was pleased to allude to me as having been instructed to resign, and as misrepresenting my constituents on this floor. It is not my proposal to-day to go into any lengthy argument to defend my course here. I may ask the attention of the Senate on that subject on some other occasion, when this resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature comes before us, of which we have been informed in advance by telegraph. I will only say for the present that my election upon my second term of the office of Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1863, at that desk, I took a solemn oath, not to obey the resolves of those individuals who should happen to be elected as members of the Legislature of Wisconsin, or follow the opinions of any persons or any other body of men; but I took a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of that office, which was placed upon me, and, Sir, God helping me, I will keep that oath. And, Sir, upon the other alleged subject that I stand here misrepresenting the views of my constituents, the people of Wisconsin, I will only say, Sir, that by no word of mine here, by no vote of mine on this floor, have I in the slightest degree deviated from the formally expressed opinions of the Union party of Wisconsin in the last Convention, upon which this very Legislature was elected, as well as the Governor and State officers. No, Sir, not in one word, not in the dotting of an i, nor in the crossing of a t. But, Sir, there were two propositions brought forward in that Convention, which, by a large majority, were set aside. The first was a proposition to make negro suffrage, as it is called, a party test in the State of Wisconsin, and second, to make a further test that no representatives from the Southern States should be admitted into Congress; that the States of the South should not be admitted into full communion until they should adopt impartial negro suffrage, suffrage just as free to the blacks as suffrage exists in favor of the whites. These two propositions by a large majority of the Union Convention of Wisconsin, were laid upon the table. Upon that vote, because I acted with the Convention in favor of putting these resolutions on the table, I am called in question by certain gentlemen in Wisconsin and elsewhere. And, Sir, in support of the action of that Convention, which the majority assumed to take, and which I advocated, and for which, so far as I had voice and influence, I admit myself to be responsible, what did we say? We said to the people of Wisconsin in advance of the election, "If you adopt negro suffrage as a part of your party creed in Wisconsin, you will be voted down by thousands of majority. The soldiers who have come home from the field, four-fifths of them will vote against, and the soldiers who are still from Wisconsin in the field will vote against it." What are the facts? Sir, we went into the canvass. We put aside negro suffrage as an issue, and what did we do? We elected a Union Legislature, a Union Governor, and State officers by ten thousand majority; and what became of negro suffrage. It was voted down by ten thousand majority in the State of Wisconsin. It justified what the majority said in the Union Convention and what I, among them, said; and when the soldiers of Wisconsin came to vote four in every five voted against it, and of the soldiers in the field, out of eleven hundred votes cast, how many do you suppose voted for negro suffrage? Three! Yet men talk about pressing this negro suffrage as a politic question before the people of the country, and denounce me because I had the courage to tell the people of Wisconsin what I tell the Senate here. Place yourselves upon that issue, and you are all buried out of sight. They would have been buried in Wisconsin, had they not followed my advice, which saved the Union Party in Wisconsin and elected the Legislature which now undertakes to instruct me in this very question, what vote I shall give and what I shall not give. The other point was whether we, in Wisconsin, should insist as a condition precedent to the admission of these delegates, to admit these States in full communion, to insist upon negro suffrage at the South. The people of Wisconsin decided against it, and they will decide against it a hundred times over.

Mr. HOWE—I do not understand what it was that the people of Wisconsin decided against, according to my colleague.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I say the Convention said the proposition to insist upon negro suffrage as a condition precedent of the admission of the Southern States should lay upon the table; that the Union Party of Wisconsin refused to accept the proposition, and because they refused to do it they sustained themselves. Mr. President, I do not propose to go into this question at present. I only say this much, Sir, because this Legislature, whose members were elected upon a platform which rejected as a party measure the insisting upon negro suffrage at the South as a condition precedent to their being admitted into full communion; this Legislature was elected upon that very ground, and could not have been elected without it. This Legislature, which that Convention, acting with me, put in power, assume to instruct me because I do not follow their behests. Mr. President, let me warn my friends here as I warned my friends in Wisconsin. I do it in all sincerity. It is a rock upon which you will split. If you fall upon it, you will be broken. Let it fall upon you, and it will grind you to powder. Try it on just as soon as you please. Mr. President, while I insisted that it was wrong for the Federal Government to undertake to dictate to the States who should exercise the right of suffrage within their borders—while I was opposed to making negro suffrage a part of the platform in the creed of the Union Party of Wisconsin—I, as an individual, did not object to negro suffrage in Wisconsin. Why not? Because the class of colored persons who reside within our State are from habit and education trained as freedmen among freedmen, capable of exercising that right, and I advocated that right, and voted for it as an individual.

Mr. COWAN—How many adult negroes are there in Wisconsin?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—About three hundred.

Mr. DOOLITTLE then discussed the question before the Senate, taking ground against the admission of Colorado, on account of the smallness of her population.

Mr. HOWE rose at the conclusion of Mr. DOOLITTLE'S speech. He wished to say a few words in regard to the conduct of the State of Wisconsin, her Legislature and her State Convention, which had been referred to. It was referred to yesterday, and had been referred to before, in a manner that seemed to demand some attention from him (Mr. HOWE.) He was not here to say that his colleague (Mr. DOOLITTLE) was not perfectly justified in his own judgment, for each and every one of the votes he had given, since he had been a representative of the State of Wisconsin here; but, said Mr. HOWE, when he goes further than that, and not only assumes, but asserts that he stands justified for these votes, by the action of the last State Convention, held in the State of Wisconsin, and representing the Union Party, or by any convention which has ever assembled in that State, representing that party, I think he assumes too much, and asserts what the records of that Convention will not sustain. There was nothing, as I recollect the action of that Convention, which would justify either of the votes which my colleague has given during the present session of Congress, in which he has differed from the great body of Union Senators on this floor. I ought not to speak very confidently on this point, perhaps, because my colleague ought to be presumed to know better than myself what was the action of the Convention. He was a member of the Convention, and I believe he was Chairman of the Committee which drew up and reported the resolutions adopted by that Convention. He was, therefore, an important and prominent member of that Convention. I was not a member of it at all. He saw the whole of it, and he was a great part of it, and yet I think I cannot be mistaken in saying that the resolutions of the convention cannot be urged here, as an apology, for some of the votes my colleague has given. I heard this, as I thought, asserted by my colleague yesterday on this floor, and I have looked for a copy of those resolutions. I have not been able to find them, but I found one of them in a speech, which my colleague himself made in the Senate on the 17th January. Probably that resolution goes as far to justify the votes, which have been commented on in Wisconsin, as any other. It says "that the animus which caused the late rebellion against the United States was born of the pride and ambition of an aristocracy, founded upon Slavery, which the war, and the emancipation proclamation of President LINCOLN has rightfully destroyed, and we deem it essential to the regeneration of the late slave, but now free citizens, that they should in good faith remodel the Constitution, not only by abolishing Slavery in every State Constitution, but by the ratification by their State Legislatures of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, submitted by Congress, and now pending, which forever abolishes Slavery in every State, and empowers Congress to pass all laws necessary to secure liberty to all people, black, white, &c." I continued his remarks upon Mr. DOOLITTLE'S remarks, alleging that there had been nothing done, by the Union Party of Wisconsin, pledging against negro suffrage.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he would not reply just yet to the speech of Mr. HOWE. He would wait until the resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature come here.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, spoke in favor of the admission of Colorado. He defended the Senator elect (Mr. EVANS) from the imputations he alleged were cast upon his character by Mr. SUMNER yesterday in connection with Indian massacres. He regretted that the word "white" was in the Constitution of Colorado, but did not think this fact sufficient to justify Congress in refusing to admit the State, after having passed an Enabling Act.

Mr. WILLIAMS favored the admission of Colorado. The question of negro suffrage in Colorado, was different from what it was in the Southern States. In the late rebel States, the negroes existed in such large numbers, that their rights were seriously involved in any question of reconstruction. Justice to them, as the greater part of the loyal population of these States, might demand the conferring of the right of suffrage on them, but in Colorado there were only eighty or ninety negroes to be affected by it. He believed the time was not far distant when the right of suffrage would be conferred upon all men, by a constitutional amendment.

Mr. HENDRICKS maintained that the Enabling Act was *functus officio*, by the refusal of the people of Colorado to come in as a State under it on the first place. He spoke of the alleged irregularity of the proceedings attending the adoption of the State Constitution, and of the population as insufficient for a State Government.

Mr. HOWARD said if he had been in his seat when the vote was taken, he would have voted for the admission of Colorado. He discussed the two objections—insufficiency of population and the restriction of the right of suffrage to whites—and held that they did not constitute sufficient grounds for refusing to admit the State. He did not regard the Enabling Act as *functus officio*, but considered it a standing pledge to admit the Territory as a State, whenever her citizens elected to do so, and believed Congress to be bound by that act now as much as at any short period.

Mr. EDMUNDS spoke against the pending measure. He could not vote for the admission of a State whose Constitution recognized the distinction contained in the word "white." He appealed to the sense of duty and justice of the Senate, to see this distinction abolished.

Mr. SUMNER thanked Mr. EDMUNDS for his speech. He thanked him for rallying the Senate on such an important question. He thought the Senate had better sleep on this subject, and moved an adjournment, which motion was lost.

Mr. CRESWELL said he voted against the admission of Colorado when the subject was last up, and as he now intended to change his vote, he deemed it necessary to say a few words as to the reasons which urged him to make the change. His objections were the first place, that there were not the smallness of her population, or to the word "white," but to the character of the population. He thought when this question was last up, that the population was of an adventurous and roving character; he had since learned from official statements the inaccuracy of this idea, and was convinced that there were large agricultural and pastoral interests in the Territory, calculated to attract a large population.

Mr. JOHNSON opposed the admission of Colorado, on the ground of insufficient population. Inequality of representation, he said, was admitted in the Constitutional Convention to be a mischief, and the large States only consented to the unequal representation in the Senate after they had become convinced that without it there could be no Union. It was found impossible, except upon the basis of equal representation in the Senate, to form the Union. There were then but thirteen States existing; they had gone through the perils of revolution together, and they were impelled by this fact to remain together, and the larger States were willing to make concessions to the smaller ones for the sake of Union.

Mr. GRIMES interrupted Mr. JOHNSON to move an adjournment.

Mr. SHERMAN said there was important business being delayed for this measure. He hoped it would be pressed to a vote. He called for the yeas and nays.

The Senate refused to adjourn, yeas 14, nays 21.

Mr. JOHNSON resumed the floor in continuation of his remarks. The largest estimate of the population of Colorado was 350,000. Of these at least 60,000 were the original inhabitants of the Territory, and 50,000 who were opposed to the State Government. The general estimate would give a population of not more than 150,000. But suppose it was 350,000. It was true the Constitution prescribed the number of inhabitants for a State, but it was plain that if the men who made it contemplated such a thing as was now proposed they would have prescribed a different rule. That 33,000 men should be necessary for one Representative in Congress. Why was it necessary to admit the State? Not to protect the people, for the people of this District had no State Government and they were protected. It was not republican in principle to give 15,000 or 20,000 people the same power in the Senate, as was enjoyed by two or three millions. It was a mockery of the word one. The Senate might, after their admission, think it necessary for a policy of her own to make new States, by dividing some of the present ones. They might make of Texas four, and of Georgia as many more. Then what would become of New-England? He did not mention this as a threat, for he hoped threats were thrown away in this body, but he mentioned it as a fact, that ought to be taken into consideration, in determining this question. Wealth was not the test in the formation of a State. If it was, New-York City might make forty States. It was the citizens, not the wealth, that made the City. It was not plain to him that the people desired the State Government. Of the white vote cast there was a majority of but 136 for the State Government. The other point was whether we, in Wisconsin, should insist as a condition precedent to the admission of these delegates, to admit these States in full communion, to insist upon negro suffrage at the South. The people of Wisconsin decided against it, and they will decide against it a hundred times over.

Mr. HOWE—I do not understand what it was that the people of Wisconsin decided against, according to my colleague.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I say the Convention said the proposition to insist upon negro suffrage as a condition precedent of the admission of the Southern States should lay upon the table; that the Union Party of Wisconsin refused to accept the proposition, and

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 25, 1866.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.		100 Mariposa Pr.	22
do Indorsed	107	300 do	21⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R.	107⅛	400 do	20
15,000 U.S. 6s 5-20s. C'62	105⅝	400 Bruns. C. Land	10
5,000 U.S. 6s5-20s C.'64	106⅜	100 Spruce Hill Coal	9⅞
103,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	105⅞	100 At. Mail S. Co.	127⅛
28,000 U. S. 5s, '74 C.In.	95	50 Pac. M. Ss. Scrip	74
4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	98	700 New-York Cen.	92⅞
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	96½	200 do	92⅞
10,000 do	96⅜	100 Erie R.	73⅛
10,000 do	96⅜	800 do	74
5,000 Tr. Notes, 13-10s.		10 Erie R. Pref	77
First Series	101⅛	300 Hud. R. R.	103⅛
60,000 do 3d ser.	102	1300 Reading R.	105
5,000 do Third Ser.	102	200 do	104⅝
22,500 do 2d call	101⅝	100 Mich. Cen. R.	84
18,000 Tenn. 6s	90⅜	300 Mich. S. & N.I.	84
10,000 do	90⅜	200 do	83⅞
5,000 do	90⅛	200 do 10	83⅞
6,000 N. Car. 6s	83⅜	300 do 2d call	83⅜
1,000 Mo. State 6s	75	300 Ill. Central R.	117⅛
2,000 do 2d call	75	300 do 30	117⅛
1,000 N.Y. St.7s, Boun-ty Loan	102	300 do	117⅝
8,000 do	102⅛	100 do	117⅝
70,000 C. & R. R. Cer.	27	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	84⅜
28,000 do	26⅞	600 do	84⅜
30,000 do	26⅞	700 do	84
21,000 Mich. C. 8s, New		500 Chi. & N. W.	29
Loan	108	20 Chi. & N. W. P.	25
3,000 Mich. So. S. F. 8s.	96	700 do	58⅛
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st.	85	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	108⅜
5,000 M. & P. deC. 1st M.	100	1200 do	108⅛
10 Imp. & Trad. B'k	108	300 do	108⅜
10 do	107	200 do	108⅝
40 Bank of America	140	200 do	108⅝
20 Mer. Ex. Bank	107	1300 do	108⅝
10 Continental Bank	99	100 M. & F. D. C. 1st Pr.	85⅛
9 Con. Nat. Bank	110	100 Tol., Wab. & W	35
35 Fourth N. Bk	102	100 do 2d call	36⅛
10 Nat. Bank of Commerce.	107⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	100
200 Canton Co	56	200 do	99⅝
200 Cum. Coal Pr.	b10 45⅛	1100 do	99⅝
200 Amer. Coal Co	61	100 do	99⅝
31 West. U. Telegr'h	57	100 do	99⅝
600 do	57⅛	200 Alt. & T. H. R.	98
100 do 2d call	57	50 Chic. & Alt.	90
100 Wilkesbarre Coal	48	110 N. J. Cen. R.	149
13 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	107	100 Chic. & Gr. E. R.	42

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

$30,000 O. & M. Cer.	26¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	83⅝
100 Canton Co.	56⅛	200 do	83⅜
200 N. Y. Cen.	92⅝	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	58⅜
400 Erie R.	73⅛	do	58⅝
1000 Reading R.	104⅜	1500 Cleve. & Tol.	108⅜
400 Clev. & Pitts.	84⅜	400 P., Ft. W. & Chi	98⅜

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C.'62	105⅜	100 Spring M. Coal	53¼
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s R.	96⅜	100 Hud. Riv. R.	103¾
95,000 do Cur'r.	96	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	84¼
50,000 Tr. Notes, 13-10s.		300 Mich. S. & N. I.	84
First Ser.	101⅞	50 Ill. Cen. R.	118
3,000 N. Car. 6s	83¾	500 Cleve. & Pitts.	85⅛
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	26⅜	100 C. & R. R.	26⅞
10,000 do	26⅜	500 do	26¾
100 Canton Co.	56	100 do	56⅛
50 do	54⅜	3,500 Cleve. & Tol.	108⅛
400 do 2d call	56	300 Chi. & R. I.	122¾
200 West. U. Tel.	57	300 do	122⅝
100 Mariposa Min. Pr.	21⅝	100 P. F. W. & C.	99
400 do	21⅜	200 do	99
400 N. Y. Cen.	92⅞	79 do	98¾
100 do	92⅞	100 Morris & Essex	82
150 Erie R. P.	78	50 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pr.	85¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$70,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	26¾	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	83¾
10,000 do b3	26⅜	100 do s3	83¾
100 Canton Co.	56	100 do	83¾
100 do s3	55⅞	300 do s15	83
100 do b3	56	100 do b3	83¾
100 do b3	56⅛	300 do	83⅝
100 Cum. Coal b3	45⅜	200 do	83⅜
400 Spruce H. Co.	6¼	100 Cleve. & Pitts.	83⅞
100 do b5	6⅜	200 do b3	83⅞
300 do	6⅜	4100 do	84
500 Quicksilver	15	200 do s3	83¾
100 West. U. Tel.	58	200 do b3	84
200 N. Y. Central	92⅜	200 do s3	84
200 do	92⅜	200 do b3	84⅛
400 do s3	92⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. s-b3	121⅞
500 do s5	9.⅜	200 Chi. & N. W.	29⅛
500 do b10	92⅝	400 do	29
200 do	92⅝	200 do s3	29
100 do b3	92⅜	100 do b10	29¼
200 do s15	92⅛	100 do b3	29⅛
100 Erie R.	73⅝	100 do s	28⅞
100 do s3	73⅝	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	58
100 do c	73⅝	300 do c	59
400 do b3	73⅜	200 do s3	58⅞
200 do	73⅜	100 do	59
200 do c	105	100 P., Ft. W. & C. r-d	100
700 do s3	73⅛	100 do	100⅜
1400 Reading R.	105	100 do	100¼
100 do b3	104⅝	100 do	100¼
400 do c	104⅝	400 do	100⅜
200 do c	105	100 do s3	100
700 Cleve. & Tol. r-d	108⅛	100 do	100
200 do b3	108⅛	100 do	100¼
200 do	108⅜	200 Union Nav. Co. b3	106
200 do b3	105⅞	100 do	106

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

400 Canton Co. s3	55⅞	200 Cleve. & Pitts. s3	83¾
100 Spruce Hill Co.	6¼	100 do b30	84
100 do	6⅛	200 do	83¾
200 do	5¾	500 Chic. & R. I. r-d	121⅞
3000 do	5¾	100 Chic. & N. W.	28⅞
1300 do b3	5¾	100 do	28¾
10,000 O. & M. Cer. b3	26¾	100 Chic. & N. W. P. c	58¾
600 Mar. Min. P.	22	100 do b10	58⅞
500 West. U. Tel.	57	100 P., Ft. W. & C. r-d	98⅝
200 New-York Cen. s3	92⅜	100 do b. cr. s3	98⅝
100 do	92⅜	100 do	98⅝
100 do c	92⅜	100 do s3	98⅝
100 do	92½	200 do	98⅞
100 do b3	92½	100 do	98⅞
100 Erie Railroad	73⅛	100 do s3	98⅞
300 do	73⅛	100 do b15	98⅜
600 do b3	73⅛	100 do b3	99
500 Reading R.	104⅝	100 do	99
100 M. So. & N. I.	83⅝	100 do b3	99¼
100 do s3	83⅞		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Canton Co. b3	55⅝	300 Hud. R. R. r-d	103⅝
100 do	55⅞	400 Clev. & Pitts. b3	84
700 Spruce Hill Coal	5½	200 do	84
13 0 do	5⅞	200 Cleve. & Tol. r-d	105
200 N. Y. Cen. b3	93⅛	do s3	105
500 do	93⅛	300 Union Nav. Co. b10	106⅛
100 do s3	93⅛	100 C. & R. R. r-d	122⅛
200 Erie R.	73⅝	200 do s3	122⅛
100 do	73⅝	100 do	122⅜
100 do	73⅝	100 do	122⅜
700 Reading R.	104⅜	100 do b8	122⅜
300 do b3	105	100 do	122⅜
2700 do	105⅛	300 Chic. & R. I.	122⅜
500 do	105	500 Chic. & N. W.	29⅛
330 M. S. & N. I.	83⅝	200 do	29⅛
100 do b3	83⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	59
100 do b3	83⅜	100 do b3	59

WEDNESDAY, April 25—P. M.

The additional news, one day later, from Europe, this afternoon, to April 12, was construed as the worst for the Cotton trade yet received, as well as warlike in the political sense. It has been a subject of surprise for several months, on this side, that the Liverpool Cotton Market should have been so long and so strongly supported under the increasing supplies from the United States. But as the speculation passed successfully through the recent Money pressure in England, it seemed wholly uncertain to our own Cotton and Banking interests as to *when* the market would yield to the heavy arrivals from this country and the East Indies. That a decline *had to come* was the general belief, and the utmost precaution has been observed by the drawers as well as the buyers of Exchange made on Cotton against the possible contingency of reclamations. Whatever losses, therefore, that may accrue from the further decline in Liverpool which may reasonably be looked for from a panic market, such as we have signs of by the *City of Boston*, will fall for the most part on the other side. A large portion of the more recent shipments from Mobile and New-Orleans is said to have been on direct orders from the Manchester spinners, and they are abundantly able to bear the difference in price.

The news caused an advance to 108@108¼ ₱ cent. in first-class Bills on London, and this, in turn stiffened the Gold Room, though the latter had been previously made firm for cash deliveries by the scarcity of Gold Certificates among the *short* sellers. A difference of ¼@¾ ₱ cent., (and rumor said ½ ₱ cent. in some instances,) for the use of Gold until to-morrow. The sales of the day were at 126¼@126¼@127¼ ₱ cent.

The supply of Money at call was again superabundant and at 4@5 ₱ cent. to the Brokers. The amount of cash balances employed in Government securities, in the absence of good borrowers is on the increase, and the advance of the last few days was more than supported throughout the day. Even the 5-20s of 1862 advanced a shade, on rather lower quotations from London. The 10-40s rose to 96@96¾, and at one time 96¾ ₱ cent.

The Railway speculation was again very active. There was some realizing on the Fort Wayne movement, on the appearance of which certain sellers made haste to put out the stock at 97½@97 ₱ cent., as against 100@100½ last night, but an upward reaction soon followed to 98¾@99 ₱ cent. There was a further advance of 2½@3 ₱ cent. in Cleveland and Toledo Shares, and very near a full recovery from Gen. FENTON'S veto on the New-York Central to 93@93½ ₱ cent., which Stock was in good favor at the Afternoon Boards. Another rise of 1@1½ ₱ cent. took place in Chicago and Rock Island, and new buyers are taking the Stock on the calculation of par after the extra dividend of 32 ₱ cent. comes off in May. The Northwest Stocks not so firm as yesterday; Reading again strong; Illinois Central up to 118 ₱ cent.; Hudson River to 109½, and Erie steady at 73½@73⅝ ₱ cent. The Miscellaneous list advanced 1 ₱ cent. on Canton, and was active at yesterd y's rise for Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.

At 5:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night, the market closing quite firmly.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	95⅞	96	Northwest.	28⅝	29⅝
U. S. 5-20s	105⅞	106⅛	N. West Pref.	56⅝	58
U. S. 5-20s	102	1 2	Rock Island	121⅞	122⅛
N. Y. Central	123⅛	123⅝	Fort Wayne	100⅜	99⅛
Erie	73⅝	73⅝	Cumb'land Coal	44⅞	44⅞
Hudson River	108⅛	109	Quicksilver	15	15⅛
Reading	104⅝	105	Mariposa	21⅝	19⅜

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 25, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 2 bbls. Ashes, 10,007 bbls. Flour, 735 bbls. and 1,341 bags Corn Meal, 3,545 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Barley, 202 bushels Oats, 710 bbls. Pork, 378 pkgs. Cut Meats, 463 pkgs. Lard, 226 pkgs. Beef, and 346 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are very quiet, at $6 62½@$6 87½ ₱ Pots, and (nominally) $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock of all kinds, to-day, 923 bbls., including 889 bbls. Pots, and 34 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—At the anthracite sale of Scranton Coal, to-day, the bidding was quite animated, and prices were generally higher. The lots sold included 6,500 tons Lump Coal, at $7 87½@$8 20, against $6 62½@$7 87½ on the 4th inst.; 3,000 tons Steamboat Coal, at $6 40@$6 70, against $5 95@$6 on the 4th inst.; 3,500 tons Grate Coal, at $6 75@$7, against $5 95@$6 30 on the 4th inst.; 3,500 tons Egg Coal, at $6 62½@$7 25, against $5 90@$6 30 on the 4th inst.; 4,500 tons Stove Coal, at $7@$7 25, against $6 65@$6 90 on the 4th inst.; 4,000 tons Chestnut Coal, at $5 50@$6 50, against $5 40@$5 50 on the 4th inst., per ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at former rates. Java at 26c.@27c., Native Ceylon at 21c.@23½c., Maracaibo at 19½c.@22½c., Laguayra at 18½c.@21c., Rio at 16c. @20½c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been inactive, and tending decidedly downward. Middlings, 34c.@36c. ₱ lb. Sales, since our last, 1,050 bales, against receipts of 2,749 bales. Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the *Asia*, gives the following statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st of September last: Receipts at the ports in the United States, 1,724,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 979,000 bales; exports to France, 162,000 bales; exports to other foreign ports, 52,000 bales; total exports, 1,193,000 bales; stock on hand, 458,000 bales. Of which during the past week included in the above: Receipts at the ports, 35,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 46,000 bales; exports to France, 16,000 bales; exports to other foreign ports, 5,000 bales; total exports, 67,000 bales. Corrections, chiefly from the ports of Florida, aside from Apalachicola, have added about 30,000 bales to the total, which are not, however, included in the tables for the week. Similarly, omissions in the export to Great Britain from various ports now publishing weekly statements, have added 47,000 bales to the total. He estimates the stock now here at 185,000 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,997
Receipts since April 1, 1866	39,410
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	274,329
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	726,097
Exports since April 1, 1866	63,371
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	416,392

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, today is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 25c.; Appleton C, 21c.; Boott A, 17c.; Boott O, 21c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 45c.; Bates B B, 32c.; Wheaton Company, 24c.; Palermo, 19c. Prints—Cocheco, 20c.; Spragues, 19c.; Amoskeag, 16c.; Wamsutta, 14½c. Delaines—Manchester, 22½c.; Hamilton, 22½c. Ginghams—Glasgow, 33½c.; Hartford, 21½c. Cambrics—Washington, 17½c.; Portland, 12½c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 35c.; Wentworth, 20c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 22½c.; Naumkeag Satteen, 27½c. Canton Flannels—Laconia F, 35c.; Salmon Falls, 35c. Jacquard Disper—London Extra Bleached, 47c.; London Extra Unbleached, 45c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; S. T. & A. T. Meyer's I. X. L. in fair demand.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand at a further improvement in prices, closing buoyantly for all really sound lots, the available supply of which is quite moderate. Sales, since our last, 15,800 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 70; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 70@$8 90, chiefly at $7 70@$8 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 70@$9 20 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 00 @$7 70
Extra State	7 70 @ 8 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75 @13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 70 @ 9 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 25 @13 50
Extra Genesee	8 95 @13 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 25 @17 00
Southern Flour is advancing. Sales since our last, 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$10 90 for poor to good, and $10 95@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is firmer. Sales, 600 bbls. Extra at $7 90@$12 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet and heavy, including Superfine, at $4 75@$5 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 75@$4 for Western, $3 80@$4 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 30@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 370 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has again advanced a few cents a bushel on a more active inquiry, mainly speculative. Sales since our last 88,000 bushels, including New No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 88@$1 92, the latter an extreme price, delivered; new No. 2 do. at $1 70@$1 75; poor to prime old do. at $1 65@$1 86 ₱ bushel. Corn has been held; 3,000 Western changed hands at demand. Sales 85,000 bushels, at 82c.@85c. for unsound, and 85c.@88½c., in store and delivered, for sound mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet today, including State, at 62c.@63c., Jersey and Pennsylvania at 65c.@67c., old Western at 58c.@60c., new Western at 43c.@50c., Canada at 58c.@60c. ₱ bushel. Rye has been dull; 3,000 Western changed hands at 80c. ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt.

HAY—North River bale has been in fair request at 55c.@85c. for poor to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand and steady, including last year's crop] at 20c.@65c., and two years' old at 12c. @45c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Copper, Lake, Spelter and Tin are inactive. Pig Iron is in fair request. We quote: Ingot Copper at 25c.@25½c. ₱ lb.; Sheathing, American Pig Iron, $41 50@$43 50; Scotch Pig, $42@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $96@$110 ₱ ton; Pig Lead at $8 25@$8 45 ₱ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 8¼c.@ 11c. ₱ lb.; Straits Tin at 21c.@21¼c., in gold; Banca Tin, 22c.@22½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 12c.@ 13c.

MOLASSES—Continues in demand and steady, including New-Orleans at 80c.@81 10; Porto Rico at 60c.@76c.; Cuba at 40c.@60c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather more request, including Spirits of Turpentine at 85c.@88c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $2 87½ @$15 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in demand, including Crude Whale at $1@$1 05; Bleached Whale at $1 90; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 50; Lard Oil at $1 60@$1 75; Red Oil at 80c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 31 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—Week ending April 23 —The market continues quiet, the recent large importations in whale tending somewhat to depress the market. The sales for the week embrace 760 bbls. of recent importation, for manufacturing, on private terms; no sales of sperm. Whalebone—Sales in this market of 22,000 lbs. Ochotsk, for export, at a price not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to April 23, 1866	6,684	30,133	508,700
Same time last year	8,326	34,072	407,600
Exports.			
For week ending April 16, 1866	—	—	4,600
Previously	770	186	132,300
From Jan. 1 to date	770	186	136,900

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited request at 24c. @25c. for Crude, 39c.@41c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@57c. for do. free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, opening at firmer prices, but closing heavily and irregularly. Sales since our last 7,300 bbls., in lots, at $26 50@$26 62½ for new Mess, closing at $26 50 cash; $26 50@ $26 50 for one year old Mess; $26 for new Prime Mess, $22 25@$22 50 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,250 bbls. new Mess, April, May, June and July delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $26 37½@$27 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 10½c.@11¾c. for Shoulders and 15¼c.@17c. for Hams; sales 650 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive and depressed, including Cumberland Cut at 14¼c.@14¾c.; Short Rib at 14½c.; Long Ribbed, 14¾c.; Long Clear at 14¾c.@15c.; Short Clear 15¾c., ₱ lb.; sales equal to 185 boxes. Dressed Hogs are quiet and depressed at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Lard is unsettled; sales 750 tcs. and bbls. at 17¾c.@19¾c., ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand and steady at $16@$20 ₱ bbl. for Plain Mess, and $21@$24 for Extra. Extra do. sales have been reported of 650 bbls. Tierces Beef dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue inactive at $38 50@$39 25 ₱ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Butter is more abundant and heavy at 45c.@55c. for poor to prime and 55c.@60c. for fancy State, and 40c.@52c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet and heavy at 17c. @22c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in more demand, and steady in price. Sales since our last, 630 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10¾c.@12¾c.; and 420 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good Grocers' at 10¾c.@11¼c.; Refining at 10¼c.@ 10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at 13¾c. @13¾c. ₱ lb.

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STEARINE—Sales since our last 67,000 lbs., at 16c.@18½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 175,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11¾c., and 45,000 lbs. Grease at 10¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 90 bbls. in lots, at $2 26@$2 27 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull to-day, with 675 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements include 750 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; 350 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs. For London, 150 bbls. Resin, at 2s. For Hamburg, by steamer, 170 bales Cotton, at ¾d. For Antwerp, a bark, with 500 loads Timber, at 57s. 6d.

Total	$332,782,832
Loans and Stocks	$234,007,115
Real Estate	5,710,149
Due from Banks	10,057,535
Specie	9,375,535
Legal Tenders	73,104,112
Bonds, Mortgages and Overdrafts	528,386
Total	$332,782,832

The official notice from the Chicago and Rock Island Company advertised on another page of this paper, is to the effect that Shareholders as registered on the 8th May, will receive $2,600,000, or 40 ₱ cent. on their Capital of $6,500,000 in Bonds or Scrip Convertible into the full paid shares of the Company on or before the 12th June, on the payment of 20 ₱ cent. of the par value of the Scrip. In other words, the extra dividend is equal to 32 ₱ cent. cash, counting the shares *at par* extra dividend. The sum of $2,080,000 surplus increase thus appropriated and $520,000 cash on the conversion of the Scrip into full shares, together $2,680,000, will accomplish the purchase of the Mississippi and Missouri Road, west of the Mississippi Rivor.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SALE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, "NEW STOCK." AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, "NEW STOCK," AFTER MAY 1.

U. S. EXPRESS COMPANY, "NEW STOCK," AFTER MAY 1. INQUIRE OF LIPPMAN & ELLERY, BANKERS, NO. 29 BROAD-ST.

The Clearing-House in this City has prepared the following summary of the condition of all the Banks in New-York City on the 2d of April inst., including the Banks not in the Clearing-House Association:

The whole Capital reported amounts to	$84,272,209
In the Clearing-House	81,986,200
Not represented in the Clearing-House	$2,286,069
Capital	$84,272,209
Undivided Profits	23,042,767
Circulation	26,954,084
Due Banks and Depositors	$289,265,783
Less Cash Items in Ex	91,877,386— 197,388,497
Due other accounts	1,125,275
Total	$332,782,832
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And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Chi. & N. W. 1st. B	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101⅛	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	101⅛	Chi. & N. W. 2d M	73
Erie 1st M., closing at	100⅝	Lack. & West'n Bonds	97
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '83	96	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	96
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	87
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '82	86	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	72
Int. N. Y. & Erie 1st M. '77	94	Gal. & Chic. Ext	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '59	102	Chic. & R. I. 1st M	93
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F.	95 101⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	96
Hud. R. 7s, conv	97	N. J. Central 1st M	109
Harlem 1st M., '59-'72	97	N. J. Central 2d M	102
Harlem 3d mort., '68	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi 2d M	93
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '59-'72	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	93
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '69	108	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	87½
Int., R. & C. 8 p. c. 1st M.	127	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	72
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2ds	88¾	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	56
Ind. Cin. & Miss. 7s, 1906	102	Chic. & Alton bonds	116
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s c.	95¾	Chic. & Alton 1st mort.	94
Pacific R. R. 7s, g. Mo.	73¾	Chi. & Alt. Income	83
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	101	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M. pf.	97	Ohio & Miss. 1st Con.	105
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	78	Mil. & Sto. Paul 2d M	70
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	73¾	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	83
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	89	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	109

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The May half-yearly dividend of the Mercantile is 5 ₱ cent.; Union 5; City 6; Mechanics' and Traders' 5, and Fulton 5 ₱ cent.:

New-York	113	Hanover	110
Manhattan	130	Irving	115
Merchants'	110	Metropolitan	120
Mechanics'	113	People's	117½
Union	120	Market	114
America	140	Nassau	107
City	185	Shoe and Leather	110
Phœnix	100½	Corn Exchange	115
Tradesmen's	140	Continental	99
Greenwich	130	St. Nicholas	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Commonwealth	100
Merchants' Exchange	107	New-York County	140
Seventh Ward	105	Importers' & Traders'	106
State of New York	107	Park	153
Commerce	107¾	Manufac. & Merch'ts.	103
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	105	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k.	120
Ocean	98¼	Central National	110
Pacific	165	First National	206
Chatham	138	Fourth National	101¼
Bank of the Republic	109	Ninth National	109¼
Bank of N. America	109		

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The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Total receipts, $2,672,963 39; for Customs, $340,000; Payments, $761,026 90; on account of Loan, $444,000; Balance, $93,836,340 10; Gold notes, $745,140.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Decisions in Prize—Vessels Sailing with Full Knowledge of the Blockade of a Port, with the Intent to Enter it, Liable to Capture—The Mere Sailing for such a Port no Offence, but the Intent to Violate the Blockade Subjects to Capture—Previous Warning Not Necessary, Nor Indorsement of Warning on Register—Appellate Jurisdiction of this Court in Prize Cases—The Rule as to Admiralty, Maritime and Prize Jurisdiction.

The ship Admiral and Clerk of Fernie Bros. & Co., owners of ship, appellants vs. *The United States.*—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The facts in the case have been heretofore stated in the TIMES, and the opinion of the Court will sufficiently recapitulate them.

Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion. Capture of the ship, together with the cargo, was made on the 11th day of December, 1861, as lawful prize of war, and both were regularly prosecuted as such in the District Court. Claim for the ship was presented by the master on behalf of Fernie Bros. & Co., of Liverpool, in which he alleged that they were British subjects, and the true, lawful and bona fide owners and proprietors of the vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture. Record also shows that the master filed at the same time a claim for the cargo on behalf of W. & R. Wright, of St. Johns, in the Province of New-Brunswick, in which he alleged that they were the true, lawful and sole owners and proprietors of the same, and that they also were British subjects. Accompanying the claims for

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—One mile from depot, on the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, 18 miles from Jersey City, and 4 miles north of Englewood, in a high and healthy locality; 15 or more acres land, buildings new and in good order; dwelling in Chateau style, large, heated by steam, and replete with modern conveniences; gardener's cottage, laundry, stable and carriage-house, poultry-house, ice-house, &c.; large vegetable garden, with every variety of fruit, and fine old shade trees. Apply to

R. S. SAXTON,
No. 63 Exchange-place.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AT AUCTION.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, six houses, recently built, all in perfect order and ready for immediate occupancy, with from 3 to 5 acres of land each, in Cottage Park, situated on Grace Church-street road, about 30 minutes' drive from Rye or Portchester depot. The property is situated in one of the most select neighborhoods in the county, and it is seldom such an opportunity offers to persons desirous of purchasing country homes. Each plot can be divided from the others, or parties purchasing can beautify and improve their grounds together. Seven trains daily each way from Rye to Portchester. Steamboat landing 5 minutes' walk from the property. Four unimproved plots in the park will also be sold at the same time. The 9½ and 11½ trains from 27th-st. will arrive in time for the sale. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on the property. Photographs of the houses and lithographic maps of the park can be seen at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE THREE-story brick house, No. 46 9th-st., near 9th-av.; house 32x80 feet, in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; price $30,000, including fixtures, &c. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¼ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive built house, 44x65; wing attached, 22x 36 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 handsome finished rooms; parlor and library deafened; rear drawn on second story; furnace, baths, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 16 acres of choice land forming the Bonnie Brae property, with most delightfully laid out ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice evergreens; also, a large kitchen garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of Mr. D. L. ROGERS.

$20,000.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A very desirable new country residence, with 17 rooms, having all the modern improvements; acres of land in high state of cultivation, the very best on Long Island, with suitable out-buildings and gardener's cottage; choice fruit in abundance; only 1½ miles from healthy and convenient to the cars; only 12 miles from New-York, on the Long Island Railroad; one-half mile from Willowtree Station; easy of access; two lines of railroad are here, and the finest trotting course in operation within a short distance of the property; it will be sold at a bargain. For particulars, call or address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 63 Nassau-st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A house, with about half an acre of ground; one-half laid out in flower and kitchen garden, and well cultivated; the remainder an orchard in grass; house contains 8 bed-rooms, parlors, sitting and dining-rooms, hall and all modern conveniences, cellar, &c.; abundance of fruit of all kinds; the house is just 15 minutes' walk from the stations of the New-Jersey and Central Railroads, by which there is communication to and from New-York every hour. Apply to H. C. DEBART, No. 42 Exchange-place, New-York, or W. B. MEEKER, Broad-st., opposite the Railroad Station, Elizabeth.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS OR FARMS AT Scarsdale, Westchester County, 1¼ miles east of Harlem Railroad Depot. Two farms of 100 acres each, adjoining, with a medium-sized farm-house and outbuildings on each. The land and buildings are in good order, the property is elevated 700 feet above the sea, commanding an extensive view of the Sound and glimpses of the Palisades on the Hudson River. It would be sold in villa plots to parties designing to build, or in separate farms. Possession immediately. Apply for to INGALAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., with immediate possession, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the desirable residence of the late Aaron Peck; 13 rooms, and modern conveniences, piazzas all around, commodious outbuildings, stabling for eight horses, fruits of all kinds, large garden and lawn, inclosed with arbor vitæ hedges, in all about 8 acres; in the most delightful location; 5 minutes' walk from Grove-st. station; horse cars pass the door every fifteen minutes. Apply to CYRUS PECK, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Combining the advantages of city and country; fine water view; eight minutes' walk from the depot of two roads; half-hour from Cortlandt-st.; trains every half-hour; location healthy; house contains sixteen rooms; hot and cold water; good cellar, ice-house and stable, carriage-house, &c.; garden of about seventeen city lots, with choice fruits; can give immediate possession. F. STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st., or J. COUNCELLOR, No. 7 Bridge-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—FARM AND RESIDENCE, containing 52 acres; choice quality of land, situated one mile from Owego Village, on the banks of the Susquehanna River, and on the line of the Erie Railroad; 50 acres under cultivation, balance wood lot; fine fruit orchard of apples and pears; the buildings are first-class dwelling, barns, carriage-house, tenant-house, &c., all new and convenient. The situation for a residence, for beauty and healthfulness, is unsurpassed in this section of the country. For terms apply to WM. B. LEONARD, No. 44 White-st., New-York.

FOR SALE FOR NEARLY HALF ITS VALUE—A most beautiful country seat, situate on elevated grounds in a healthy location; eleven miles in New-Jersey by rail; fifteen acres laid out in a tasteful and costly style; the residence is new, and cannot be surpassed in elegance, comfort and the most approved improvements; plenty of fruit; good society; must be examined to be appreciated; price $45,000. Inquire of GOFFIN & HOYT, New-York, hardware merchants, Erie building, corner West and Duane sts.

FOR SALE—2¼ MILES FROM HOBOKEN FERRY, on the Paterson Plank Road, and convenient to the West Hoboken Horse Railroad, a nice little country place, all in good order; good house, containing 7 rooms; barn, stable, carriage and cow house, 2¾ acres of land, good garden, fruit and shade, &c.; high ground; healthy location. Price $3,200—$1,000 to remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of C. L. BATES, No. 114 4th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE IN SING SING—ONE AND ONE-half miles from depot, a very desirable country seat; 11½ acres of land, with fine river view; good dwelling and outhouses all in good order; also, a double house in Parrytown, near the depot, for sale cheap. Inquire of JAS. H. MADAN, Adams Express, No. 59 Broadway, between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND, 17 miles from New-York, communication by steamboat to Sand's Point, daily; also, by railroad, 3¼ acres of land, well cultivated, plenty of shade and fruit; a new two-story and attic house, with kitchen attached. For further particulars apply to DAVID J. TAFF, spar-yard, foot of 3d-st., East River.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A SMALL cottage and village lot, containing eight good-sized rooms, exclusive of cellar, with well of water, situated on the railroad depot and post-office; lot 60 feet front by 140 feet deep; price $4,000. If not sold at private sale, it will be sold at auction on SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 o'clock. Address A. G. W., Box No. 75 Stamford.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Riverdale, 12 miles from the City, containing three acres in lawns and garden; handsome gothic buildings; fruit, ornamental and forest trees; the house has modern improvements; the owner being obliged to reside in the West, will sell the place much less than cost. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE SLATE PROPERTY, Peach Bottom, York Co., Pa.; has a front on the Susquehanna Canal, and an elevation of over 250 feet. Can be worked either by steam or horse power. Address M. E. AFFLICK, No. 513 Franklin-st., Philadelphia, or F. JONES, Peach Bottom Post-office, York Co., Pa.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO FIRST-class stone front houses, now finished, with all the modern improvements, No. 49 Woodhull-st., near Henry, half a block from First-place; first-class surroundings. Immediate possession. Terms low. Apply at No. 40 Hicks-st. D. DIXON.

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house, with all modern improvements, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; No. 69 80th-st., north side, 25 feet east of Lexington-av.; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

HIGH BRIDGE PROPERTY FOR SALE. A plot of land just south of the High Bridge, fronting on Harlem River, near the High Bridge-av., having a water grant to the Harbor Commissioners' pier line and a dock nearly finished, containing about 9 acres of land. Apply to H. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM NEAR Morristown, of 62 acres; good land, two running brooks, plenty of fruit, good house and buildings, which would be rented for six months or a year, with or without part of the land. Address D., Box No. 22 Post-office, Morristown, or W. C. GIFFUEN, No. 42 Beaver-st.

$2,250.—FOR SALE, NEAR TOTTENVILLE Station, Staten Island, a neat house of six rooms, and about an acre of rich garden land, with a front on the Sound; owner on the property adjoining. Dr. F. STEWART.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, CENTRALLY located, with all the modern conveniences, to let furnished, in Bridgeport, Conn. Apply at No. 91 Nassau-st., New-York, or address HOUSE, Box No. 453 Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND on the east bank of Hudson River, containing three beautiful building sites; must be sold, as owner is going to reside abroad; price $400 per acre; terms easy. Address Box No. 903 New-York Post-office.

TWO LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE. One on Amity-st. near Clinton, one on Clinton near Amity, first-class neighborhood, convenient to South Ferry and Court-st. cars. Apply to D. MARTIN, No 75 Warren st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THOSE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 72 and 74 West 45th-st., very superior; possession immediately; price $28,000; also one to let. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SABER, No. 84 West 45th-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR THE City, at Fordham, for sale or to let; immediate possession; 10 rooms, carriage-house, barn, fruit, flowers in abundance, fine location. DITCHETT, No. 3 New Chamber-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—AT WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., A first-class country residence, with about two acres of ground planted with fruit-trees, shrubs and flowers, all of first-class selection. Immediate possession. Address Box No. 2,383 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE UPON A three-story English basement brick house in a pleasant part of Harlem, containing all the improvements; in first-rate order; rent very moderate. Address LEASE, Box No. 139 Times Office.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM.—A HANDSOME two-story basement and attic cottage; house on 121st-st., near Avenue A; terms easy. Apply to H. H. BULL, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A GOOD HOUSE with 14 acres of land, two miles from the landing. Price $6,000. Apply to JOSIAH BLACKWELL, in the village.

PORTABLE COTTAGES FOR SALE—A few, 12 feet by 16 feet, costing $275, at Paterson, or delivered in New-York City for $300. A. DENOVAN, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses and lots Nos. 45, 47 and 49 West 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 45th-st.

FOR SALE

HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.
ROGER A. HAGGERTY, } Jurors in Superior Court.
JAMES M. PHELPS. }

We have on hand in this City, on Staten Island, Long Island and New-Jersey,

SOME VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE AND TO LET.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

RYE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE AT EYE, ten minutes' walk from the Port Chester Depot, a magnificent country residence, commanding a view of Long Island Sound and surrounding scenery for more than 20 miles.

THE HOUSE is large and in complete order, and contains 18 rooms, laundry, pantries, hot and cold water, stationary washtubs and furnaces, and carpeted throughout with Brussels and three-ply carpets, laid down last year, and partly furnished.

OUTBUILDINGS are of recent construction, with every convenience; large carriage-house, and stabling for 12 horses; hennery, piggery and sheds, &c., &c.—all newly pain ed.

THE GROUNDS are over 8 acres, beautifully ornamented with landscape beds, shrubbery, gravelled walks, Summer-house, statuary and fish-ponds, filled with fish; shade trees of large growth, and fruit trees of the choicest kinds in great abundance.

A FINE KITCHEN GARDEN of over one and a half acres, with hot beds, green-houses, grapery, and stocked with gooseberry, currant, blackberry and raspberry bushes, and about 1,000 of the best varieties of strawberry plants.

A PLACE every way desirable for a permanent home or Summer residence; the sea bathing is excellent, and the drives unsurpassed for health. The sidewalks on the avenue, from the house to the depot, will be flagged this Spring, and gas introduced into the street. Immediate possession given.

For particulars, terms, &c., apply to

W. K. PEYTON, No. 214 Bowery, New-York.

FOR SALE,

The residence of the subscriber, No. 21 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., on elevated ground, and 200 rods from the depot, to which are paved walks and road, and from which New-York is reached in about 40 minutes, and there being some 40 trains a day to and fro, it measurably combines in one residence the advantages of city and country. Apply at the door by party breakfast; boys' and girls' schools of the first order; churches of the various denominations within a few minutes' walk; house contains 15 rooms, washroom, and finished throughout in modern style; has hot and cold shower baths, gas, furnaces, range, sun-parlor and sow-house; rich lawn, numerous evergreens, with handsome ornamental trees; shrubbery, Bartlett and other pear trees, bearing; cherry trees, blackberries, strawberries, &c., &c.; house plot contains about 10 city lots; five additional acres may be had within 20 minutes' walk, on the premises, or to W. WILLIAMS, No. 144 Broadway, at about 10 A. M.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST in a large Yellow Pine Timber Tract and Sawmill, situated on the Ogeechee River and Georgia Central Railroad, in the State of Georgia, together with all the stock and fixtures, consisting of 20 mules and horses, 10 pairs timber wheels, dwelling house, store, blacksmith shop, stock in store, stables, and other improvements. Saw, which is now in charge, and all the hands, will remain with the purchaser. A partner will be taken or the whole sold on accommodating terms. The location is particularly healthy, and the investment in every way profitable. For further particulars, apply to DAVIDSON & JONES, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, convenient to railroad depot, containing thirty-four acres, on which there is a large dwelling, carriage-house, gate-house, fruit-house, stable, &c., all in excellent order and recently built of the best materials; the house stands on high ground, commanding an excellent view of the river and adjacent country. The property will be sold with or without the furniture, including wagons, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply on the premises, of WILLIAM MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., per Hudson River Railroad, or to JOHN T. BINKER, Cashier Hanover Bank.

FOR SALE—TO IRON OR STEEL MANUFACTURERS—The property known as the New-York Steel Company's Works, situated on Staten Island, in the town of Northfield, Richmond County, New-York, with all the buildings thereon, and the machinery, containing all the necessary machinery and furnaces for making steel and iron; the whole complete and in good running order. Drawings and diagrams may be seen by applying to COURTLANDT PALMER, or } Trustees,
CHARLES D. GIBSON, }
No. 82 Wilham-st.

BOILING SPRING, NEW-JERSEY—BUSINESS men in want of country homes, with rapid, prompt and frequent trains, should look at this locality. Boiling Spring is on the Delaware and Raritan Canal and National highway; ten trains each way daily; annual communication $50; 39 minutes from New-York, 24 minutes from Elizabeth. Two new cottages for sale, $5,000, $8,000 and $10,000; also acre building sites, $500 each. Apply to GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and underceller, just finished, standing in front lot on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs. Price $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE Morris and Essex Railroad, within 1¼ hours of the City, and three minutes from depot; the dwelling is a modern-built Gothic, about 36 feet square, with extension, and in perfect order; a stable and carriage-house, large farm-house, barn, ice-house (filled) and other outbuildings, with about 26 acres of land; abundance of fruit; will be sold with or without furniture. Apply to NATHANIEL NILES, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY LITTLE FARM OF 17 acres good land, on Rahway-av., 1¾ miles from Elizabeth depot and half mile from Mulford Station; nine-room story double cottage, two barns, new hen-house, corn crib, &c.; running stream through; price $5,500—$2,500 can remain on mortgage. Apply to W. K. LAVERTY, No. 92 Liberty-st., Room No. 13; or LAVERTY & RICHARDS, No. 173 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A first-class new house, with all modern improvements, about one acre of land, has 13 finished rooms, within two minutes' walk of railroad depot and 40 minutes' walk from New-York. Good location. Price $9,000. Terms easy. Rent $1,000, in advance. Apply at No. 173 Broad-street, Elizabeth, N. J.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—AT ROSEVILLE, BEtween Newark and Orange, N. J.; eight rooms, good cellar, barn, hen-house, plenty of fruit, good water, fine location and six lots of ground, 45 minutes from New-York by railroad; all in good order. Price $7,000. Inquire of G. F. HOLMES, No. 305 Bowery, or WM. T. RAE, No. 230 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESidence, situated on the Boston Turnpike, between Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle, 1 mile from Mamaroneck Depot, containing 25 acres, and a splendid view of Long Island Sound. For further particulars inquire of A. H. WASHBURN, No. 70 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—IN 12TH-ST., 7TH AND 8TH AVS., a new house, having cellar, brick basement, parlor, second and French floors (being an inside house in a row of four); having hot and cold water bath, water closets, bells and speaking tubes. Inquire of S. A. HILLS, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A NEW two-story and attic house, 32x36, and kitchen 16x18; cellar under the whole; lot 40x81; house built in the very best manner, and in a first-class neighborhood, eight minutes' walk from depot. Price $7,000. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE at East Hampton, Mass., containing nearly 12 acres, with water and gas; lot 3½ acres, with fruit trees; on line of New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, four miles from Northampton, near Williston Seminary. Village thriving, location healthy, no fear of cholera. Price $7,000. Apply to E. A. HUBBARD, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat on Staten Island, Ocbra-av., Castleton Heights; house contains 20 rooms, all modern improvements, with outbuildings complete and 10 acres of ground; location especially healthy and unsurpassed. Apply to CHAS. ZENTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—THE late residence of Mr. Edward Bech, on South-av.; house 37 feet front, with extension and conservatory, large garden, stable and carriage-house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to EDWARD BECH & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large, commodious house, with extra lot and all modern improvements, newly papered and painted throughout, and in complete order, ready for immediate occupancy; to a responsible party, terms will be liberal. Address H., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

$5,000.—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A good house, containing eight rooms and cellar; lot 100x180; barn, wood-house, well, and plenty of fruit; ten minutes' walk from depot; price $4,000, half on mortgage. RICHARD GREEN, No. 375 Canal-st., or WM. JACOBUS, Montclair.

A GOOD FARM, 34 MILES IN WESTchester County, of 10 acres; good buildings, abundance of fruit and well watered; price $6,000. Also one of 60 acres; good building, well fruited, &c.; price $6,000. One of 18 acres; buildings and fruits; price $3,000.

E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., TO CLOSE AN estate, a modern residence, with 13 rooms, 3¼ acres of land, stable, garden under cultivation, one-half mile from depot; price $12,000. Terms easy. For photograph and description apply to ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A HANDSOME Gothic cottage, complete in every respect, with fine large garden, stable, &c.; in the very best neighborhood, with beautiful view of the river; price $13,000. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—"THE FOXES" have holes and the birds of the air have nests," but very many worthy people in and about New-York haven't secured a comfortable home yet. Let them all apply immediately to RIDER & FORD, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE.—A FARM ON THE HARLEM RAILroad, 34 miles from New-York, containing 25 acres of good land, two apple orchards, a few pear and other fruit trees. The buildings are roomy and in good repair. Inquire of J. W. CARPENTER, 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

A VOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES. 123 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid.

GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD,
Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO-STORY and basement house, containing eleven rooms; lot 87x100; near Tappan Station on the N. R. of N. J. For particulars, inquire of C. M. LAWRENCE, Palisades, N. Y.

A COTTAGE IN LLEWELLYN PARK, at Orange, N. J., (only one hour from City Hall,) for sale at $12,500. For full particulars of the Park and its advantages, see the *Independent*, or apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

YONKERS.—A FINE MANSION FOR SALE, 18 rooms, modern improvements, splendid view of the Hudson; one half acre, good shade, fruit, stable, &c.; very desirable; only $16,000. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

BEAUTIFUL FARMS IN SOMERSET COUNTY, N. J.—Healthy location; splendid drives; choice fruit and fine views; all sizes; all prices; terms easy. JAQUES, No. 46 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON BERGEN HILL, a house containing 10 rooms, and four lots of ground already laid out in garden, with fruit, &c. Apply to JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court-house, Hudson City.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A good house, 11 rooms, good garden and fruit; three minutes' walk from depot. Inquire, this week only, of CHAS. B. MORRIS, Real Estate Agent.

BROOKLYN, E. D.—FOR SALE, IMPROVED property paying rent of about $1,600 per annum. Price $15,000, only part cash. Address X. P. D., Box No. 171 Times Office.

FOR SALE—IN A HEALTHY LOCATION IN East New-York, house and seven lots; garden, shrubbery, fruits, &c.; price $3,000. Inquire of J. WAKES, No. 67 Johnson-st.

MURRAY HILL—FOR SALE LOW—FOUR SIX-mission immediately—four story brown stone, handsomely treacoed, in good order. Apply on premises, No. 109 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, WITH THE stock and fixtures of a fancy-store, established in a good location, in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 491 Fulton-st, Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A large stone house, furnished or unfurnished, and three frame houses, with as much land as may be required, with cattle, carriages, &c.; near depot, and very accessible to City. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE well-known elegant residence of the late B. E. Clark, situated on the corner of New-York-av. and St. Mark's-place, one of the pleasantest and most desirable locations in the City of Brooklyn. The house is large, conveniently arranged, containing all modern improvements, and is in complete order from cellar to attic. From the observatory a very fine view is afforded of the very pleasantest part of the city. There is a new brick stable on the premises, large and commodious, together with about thirteen lots of ground, well laid out and stocked with choice fruits, vines and shrubbery. A well mattened pair of carriage horses, also two carriages, harness, &c., &c., will also be sold with the property if desired. For further particulars and permit to examine the property apply, between 4 and 5 P. M., to

L. BRADLEY, Executor, No. 28 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEWTON, NEW-JERSEY—A large and elegant mansion, located in the centre of the village, within three minutes' walk of churches, schools, post-office, &c., about two acres of land beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, orchard, &c. The house was built in 1861 in the very best manner, and after the most attractive style of architecture; hall 12 feet wide, with large parlor, library, sitting and dining-room on first floor, with kitchen, butler's pantry, &c., in the rear; six fine bedrooms and bath-room on second floor, and two in garret, well lighted by a low-pressure steam furnace; is supplied with hot and cold water and first-rate range; cellar under the whole thoroughly drained and cemented; marble mantels in three principal rooms; conveyed by Philadelphia grate in sitting-room; 60 feet from street, 47 feet front by 42 feet deep, with two-story kitchen in the rear. The stable is new, built of brick, covered with slate, and has four horses, with abundant carriage room, &c.; choice fruits of all kinds. For a full and explicit description of this fine place call on HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st. Five or fifteen acres first-rate land can be had with it if desired.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—Less than one hour from New-York; 20 trains daily; over 30 acres of land, under the highest state of cultivation and stocked with the finest fruit, shrubbery, hedges and evergreens in great abundance; buildings consist of a splendid mansion with modern improvements, gas, bath, water bathes, &c.; carriage-house, cattle barns, granary, hennery, ice-house, (filled,) &c. The whole was constructed and fitted up in the most thorough manner, regardless of expense, and can now be purchased at a low price compared with its real value and cost, and on terms of payment satisfactory to the purchaser, at the owner's own prices. If not sold before the 1st of May, will be rented to a reliable party for one year, with stock and farming utensils now on the place. This place has only to be seen to be appreciated. A view of the premises can be seen at the office; also full particulars, price, &c., &c. No. 14 Pine-st., in basement.

R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS A HANDSOME two-story and attic house, 42x46, filled in with brick; basement and sub-cellar; 29 finished rooms; piazza on three sides; gas fixtures; all in perfect order and three sides; gas fixtures; all in perfect order and three sides; gas fixtures; all in perfect order and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, WILLIAM TELL.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE FAIRY CIRCLE, IN AND OUT OF PLACE, and THE HAPPY MAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN. Characters by J. C. Cowper, George Becks, J. Burnett, E. B. Holmes, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, Danvers, Barry, Miss Bateman, and Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, E. T. Ringgold, G. Browne, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Mary Barrett, Mlle. Lina Wendell and Miss Louisa Carman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½, 5 GUARDSMEN. Cast including every member of the company, and I LOVED HIM AT FIRST SIGHT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½, PHORTY THIEVES; Or, YE ROBBERS ON BASKET HORSES, THE HUNTER OF THE ALPS, and THE FOREST KEEPER.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, the pantomime of JACK AND GILL.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW, THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7½ o'clock: EARTHQUAKE; Or, THE SPECTRE OF THE NILE. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. THE SPHINX, INFANT DRUMMER, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their eccentricities; TAMING THE ELEPHANT, LES MISERABLES—OLD TIME'S ROCKS, and SHYLOCK; Or, THE JEW OF CHATHAM-STREET.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING—BLIND TOM.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION HORSEMAN, with his juvenile protege, CLARENCE; Mlle. DE SERR, the dashing Parisian Equestrienne.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, ALBERT RUSSELL, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR AND VENTRILOQUIST.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Times the Organ of the Business Public.

Annexed is the aggregate amount of advertising upon which taxes were paid to the Revenue Department for the thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864, and for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865, by THE TIMES and the *Herald* respectively. The statement is based on the aggregate amount of taxes paid on the advertisements of the two papers respectively, as published daily in the columns of the *Herald*:

Paper.	1864. No. of Lines.	1865. No. of Lines.	Total. No. of Lines.
TIMES	1,645,413	1,896,090	3,541,493
Herald	1,443,837	1,655,480	3,099,317
TIMES excess.	201,576	240,6 0	442,176
TIMES excess in columns.	775	932	1,700

This shows THE TIMES to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation among business people, its larger sheet and clearer print, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communicating their wants to the public.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included).....$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Boston* arrived at this port yesterday morning, with one day's later intelligence from Europe. The position of affairs in Germany remained unchanged; but it was asserted that Prussia had decidedly refused to accede to Austria's request that she should withdraw the order for the mobilization of her *corps d'armée*. Mr. GEORGE PEABODY's letter to Queen VICTORIA is published in the English journals.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a resolution was adopted for the printing of ten thousand copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture on the subject of the rinderpest. Mr. RAMSAY called up a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Quincy, Ill. The morning hour expired pending the consideration of this bill, and the bill for the admission of Colorado was taken up, when Mr. DOOLITTLE took the floor against the bill, after which a general debate ensued. The bill was finally passed, yeas 19, nays 13. It declares Colorado to have adopted a State Constitution and founded a State Government, and to be in the Union.

In the House Mr. BOUTWELL introduced a bill to amend the act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill to incorporate the Academy of Music of Washington City, with MAX STRAKOSCH, WM. J. POPE, MAX MARETZEK, JOSEPH J. MAY, and others, as corporators, with a capital of $500,000, and with power to build an opera house in Washington City, which was read and referred. Mr. BLAINE rose to a question of privilege, and called the attention of the House to the fact that Mr. CONKLING had altered the *Globe* report of the controversy which took place between them yesterday. A controversy took place between Mr. BLAIN and Mr. CONKLING, during which mutual imputations of cowardice and untruthfulness were made. Mr. MORRILL reported a bill to levy a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem* on all imported live stock. The bill was considered and passed. The Northern Pacific Railroad Bill was taken up and debated at length. The previous question will be called to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Mexico to the 11th and 15th are received. The report of an engagement at Mazatlan, between the Imperialists and Juarists, is confirmed. The battle lasted more than twelve hours, but the account fails to make it clear which party was victor. In a battle at the Cerro de la Palma the Imperialist commander, under the decree of October, shot ten of his prisoners—three officers and seven privates.

The thieves on the Mississippi River steamers have grown unusually bold and daring. The Missouri *Democrat*, of Saturday, says that several passengers by the *Johnson*, which arrived Thursday morning, were robbed—one, an old man, losing about $300 in money, and notes and papers valued at upwards of $10,000. Major CASTLE, of St. Joseph, who arrived on the *Jeanie Deans* the same morning, was also robbed of some $300 on the trip down.

The citizens of South Danvers, Mass., have initiated measures for welcoming home GEORGE PEABODY, who is a native of the town. A committee was chosen to meet Mr. PEABODY on his arrival at New-York, and another committee of twenty-five was selected to complete and arrange the home-reception programme.

Gen. CANBY, at New-Orleans, in the cases of the Treasury Cotton Agents charged with defrauding the Government, and Gen. DAVIS at Louisville, in the case of HENDERSON, arrested for fraudulent transactions in the Quartermaster's Department, have both refused to obey writs of *habeas corpus*.

A bill is before the Tennessee Senate to tender to the Government the mansion house at the Jackson Hermitage, and two hundred acres of land, on condition that a military academy or some public institution be established on it.

The theatrical managers in Boston have combined to keep colored people out of the places of amusement, notwithstanding the recent law on the subject. As only a nominal fine is imposed for breaking the law, and their licenses are not affected by the exclusion, they propose to resist the law.

The last dates from Gaudaloupe state that the cholera is disappearing. The official statistics published by the Government show a mortality from this disease of 10,806 out of a population of 149,107.

The first vessel of the season, from Chicago for Buffalo, left on the 2d inst. with a cargo of 20,000 bushels of corn.

LOCAL NEWS.

At police trials yesterday, before Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN and MANIERRE, many officers were put on trial for alleged violations of police rule while they were employed in running the City railway cars during the partial suspension of travel between the City Hall and Harlem. The offences were merely technical, involving no fine. Among the gentlemen who attended the trials were Senator MURPHY, Col. PRICE, Alderman STARR and others. A conspicuous trial was that of Sergt. FRANCIS HESSIAN, of the Ninth Precinct, for an alleged assault and arrest without provocation. It was shown that an inebriate youth first insulted and then assaulted the Sergeant, and that the Sergeant thereupon took him to the Charles-street Police-station, and thence to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was held for trial; that he subsequently strove to induce the Sergeant to withdraw the charge against him, and that, being unsuccessful, he preferred a charge against the Sergeant before the Superintendent of Police.

The proclamation by the Governor of the State of New-York and the Metropolitan Board of Health, as published by the TIMES on the 21st inst., declares the presence of great and imminent peril to the public health, and indicates the design of the Health Board immediately to clean, purify and disinfect any buildings, erections, grounds, streets, sewers, drains, or places, and to close any buildings or erections which may tend to develop or increase cholera; to improve the drainage and ventilation of the built-up portions of the Metropolitan District; to provide for the removal, accommodation, care and treatment of those who may be attacked by cholera or infectious disease, and for the burial of those who may die therefrom, and to use the proper means and energies and make such expenditures, either by borrowing or otherwise, as may be necessary for the prompt and efficient exercise of the extraordinary powers with which the Board has been clothed.

Mr. Justice CLERKE, of the Supreme Court of this District, while giving his decision in the case of the People *ex. rel*, PAUL D. REED *vs.* WM. H. BULL, Justice of the Eighth District Court of this City, has taken occasion to bestow upon certain members of the bar a severe reproof for presuming to approach the Court for the purpose of influencing the decision after the case has been argued and submitted. The Justice concluded by saying that several attorneys have, during the present term, approached him for the avowed purpose of speaking to him about cases in which they had appeared, and after argument had been heard on both sides. "If," said the Justice, "such attempts should be made hereafter, the offenders will be exposed and punished."

Two cases, entitled MAX MARETZEK *vs.* CAULDWELL & WHITNEY, proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*, were on the day calendar of the Superior Court, Part II. yesterday, and called on for trial. The counsel for the plaintiff answered ready. Defendants' counsel said they were not ready, and that the trials would occupy more time than to the end of the week. Justice JONES said he would take up no new case which would last beyond Friday of this week, that being the last day of the term. It was finally determined that these libel cases go over to the first of the May term, the defendants to pay plaintiffs' costs of this term.

The examination in the case of the nitro-glycerine accident at San Francisco was resumed before Commissioner BETTS yesterday. The only witnesses examined were Prof. ALFRED P. NOBEL, the inventor of the practical adaptation of nitro-glycerine to blasting purposes, and ROBERT NUTTY, a contractor in the upper part of the City, both of whom testified that nitro-glycerine was perfectly safe for handling, and that experiments both here and in Europe had proved this. Prof. NOBEL did not know all the conditions under which nitro-glycerine would explode.

In the Police Courts yesterday the following commitments were made: JOHN DINEEN on a charge of shooting PETER HAGGERTY, mate of the schooner *Mary Ryder;* ANTONIAN GOSTLER, a female domestic, on a charge of having robbed her employer's safe, being caught in the act; WM. ANDREWS on a charge of hotel thieving; MARY ANN SMITH on a charge of grand larceny; W. H. PERCIVAL and WM. GERVINE were sent to the Penitentiary as suspicious characters, they having been found in possession of burglarious implements.

Messrs. ACTON and BERGEN, the Excise Board's Committee for licensing in New-York, were kept busy by a crush of visitors at the Central Police Office, yesterday, and their report is that the venders who have thus early applied for license are to a man satisfied with the new law, and of opinion that it cannot be shaken by any quibble concerning its constitutionality. District-Attorney MORRIS, of Brooklyn, concurs in this view, and advises the liquor-dealers to put in their applications for license at once, instead of throwing their money away in the courts.

Injunctions have been granted at the suits of Messrs. STURGIS, ROBERTS and others, by Justices of at least two of the Courts of this City, to restrain the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., from selling or leasing at public auction the piers known as Nos. 12, 18, 20 and 29, North River, and Piers Nos. 40 and 41 East River. The leasing of these, with the others, was to have taken place pursuant to notice on Tuesday. Further action in regard to them, so far as the City is concerned, will abide the decision of the Courts.

The investigation of the charges against CLARK and DENNIS for being parties to the robbery of the $169,000 in bonds from Mr. MORRIS' residence, in Madison-avenue, was resumed yesterday at the Tombs, before Justice DOWLING. MORRISON, the receiver of the stolen bonds, was examined and cross-examined, making a "clean breast" of his share in the transaction. His history, elicited by Mr. GRAHAM, is rather an extraordinary one.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, over the body of HENRY GUCKEL, aged 8 years, whose death was the result of injuries received by being run over by a Fourth-avenue car, on the 19th inst. The Jury in their verdict called attention to the large number of tracks lying in the Bowery, and recommended their removal, as they are dangerous and unnecessary.

A motion has been made in the Common Pleas, in the suit of SMITH and another *vs.* Gen. B. F. BUTLER, for the purpose of obtaining Sheriff's fees in the suit. In answer to it Gen. BUTLER, through his counsel, produced a release in full for all further claims, signed by the attorney and counsel for the plaintiffs.

Assistant Health Officer BISSELL's report for Tuesday, received by President CURTISS, of the Quarantine Commission, yesterday, shows that one hundred and five patients had been received on board the hospital ship, and that thirty of these had died of Asiatic cholera.

A large Democratic mass meeting was held last evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, at which resolutions were passed in support of the President's policy of reconstruction. Speeches were made by Gen. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky, Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, and others.

The building No. 455 Broadway, now in course of demolition, suddenly fell yesterday morning, seriously injuring PATRICK SULLIVAN, who was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and slightly injuring four others.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal took place yesterday. A slight advance on last month's prices was realized.

Rev. D. W. EVANS was ordained to the ministry by the Third Presbytery of this City, in the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, last evening.

An improved inquiry prevailed yesterday for Flour and Wheat at firmer prices; Pork, at irregular figures; and Tallow, Sugars, Hay, Hops and Linseed Oil at unchanged quotations. Cotton was heavy and lower. Freights inactive.

Gold was firmer at the close of business yesterday at 127@127¼, and Exchange on London advanced to 108@108¼ per cent. Money easy. Government securities advancing. The railway speculation active.

Three decrees of divorce were granted yesterday in this City, in the case of CHAS. PRIOR *vs.* EMMA PRIOR, Justice BOCKES, of the Supreme Court, gave judgment; the two others were in the Common Pleas, Special Term, held by Judge CARDOZO. They are entitled FINK *vs.* FINK, and HARRY *vs.* HARRY.

Our Army—The Army Bill.

We are glad to see that Congress is expending so much labor in considering the Army Bill; although we think it quite unnecessary to debate at this time such questions as "whether West Point has been a nursery of treason," and though we consider it quite unfortunate that personal disputes, such as that between Mr. CONKLING and Mr. BLAINE on Tuesday, should have place in the discussion, we hope that no motion to postpone action upon this bill till next session will be entertained, and we trust that, though the discussion of each section will be thorough, the bill, as a whole, will be acted upon before adjournment, in order that it may become law, and that the military establishment of the country may, as soon as possible, be fixed on a permanent peace basis. It is injurious and expensive to have the matter unsettled. It has been impossible, thus far, to complete the work of reducing the army, or to bring it into fixed and proper shape, because no definite opinion could be formed as to the action of Congress on many important points. Not to speak of the prime question as to the magnitude of the permanent force itself—there were minor questions—as for example, that of negro soldiers, that of the Veteran Reserve Corps, that of the Provost-Marshal's Bureau, and others bearing upon numerous other interests—which had necessarily to be decided by Congress before the Executive authorities could proceed much further than they had done at the close of last year in bringing the military body and all its members to the size and form that the country required. These things once fixed by legislation, it will take but short time, as matters now stand, to bring the army and all its parts to the terms and conditions designated by the act; and to reduce the military expenditures, if not as low as the estimate made by the Secretary of War in December last, yet to a point very much below the heavy aggregate of the present time. Postponement or delay in action by Congress now will leave everything unsettled for at least another year, and beside numerous other evils involved, will entail many heavy and useless expenses upon the country.

The differences between the Senate and the House, as developed in the debates and action thus far, are not of a sufficiently serious character, or upon points of sufficient importance, to make it a difficult matter for the two bodies to come to a settlement concerning them. There would be no value in an off-hand opinion as to the merits of the Senate bill, in detail, and the bill of Mr. SCHENCK. We believe that the preferences of army officers, as well as of members of Congress, are diverse concerning several of the provisions and sections of the two bills; but there are in both of them such near resemblance in the really fundamental features, that no great length of time should be required for a definite and satisfactory conclusion. It is no great moment whether we have eight negro infantry regiments, as provided by the Senate bill, or ten, as in the House bill—whether the Veteran Reserve Corps be retained in its present shape, or justice be done to its members in some other way—what shall be the proportion of "volunteer" and "regular" officers, &c., &c. We take it that, interesting though these questions may be to those immediately involved, it is not worth while delaying action upon the Army Bill because of differences on them.

Mr. SCHENCK stated, on introducing his bill, two weeks ago, that it was framed in conformity with the views of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, and was sanctioned by the Secretary of War, in so far as regarded the number of the standing army. This is a fundamental point, and we are glad that, concerning it, the two bills agree very closely, and that both are so moderate. The Senate, said Mr. SCHENCK, fixed the number of infantry regiments at fifty, and the House Committee at fifty-five. This is a military force with the magnitude of which the country will not find fault, and the burden of which will not be oppressive upon the people. On the other fundamental points, with which the general public are specially concerned, there is great resemblance in the two bills, and evidently not much difference of opinion in the two bodies. We repeat, therefore, the hope that the consideration of this important practical measure of our permanent peace establishment will not cease to engage the attention of Congress until an agreement is arrived at regarding its terms, and it is fixed in law.

National Stock Movements.

A further rise of ¼@¾ of one per cent. was established in the gold-bearing bonds of the Government yesterday by the heavy purchases for investment, which have now reduced the available supplies of the six and five per cent. securities to very narrow limits. The Sixes of 1881 sold up to 108¾, including the accrued coin-interest, worth about $2 54 per cent., which would leave the net cost of each hundred dollar bond a trifle under 105¼. The Five-twenties reached 105½, or equal to a fraction less than 102, ex the first of May coupon; and this, too, in the face of the slightly lower London figures reported by the *City of Boston*. Private advices by this vessel represent the London and Frankfort markets for the favorite American security as having been depressed, in part, by speculative sales, adding that the closing indications were of an early and decided rally. The home demand, however, is not much affected by the foreign news. Enormous amounts of money are accumulating here, seeking secure and lucrative employment, in a temporary form, practicably controllable by the owners. Much of this idle capital is being invested in the public stocks, which are steadily appreciating on the free execution of orders from private sources. The Five-twenties being relatively the lowest of all the gold-bearing bonds, are benefiting more and more each successive day by the progress of the investment movement. The Ten-forty five per cents sold as high as 96¼ at the Stock Board, and 97 in the street early in the day—making the rise in this security about six per cent. in as many weeks. As these bonds approximate par, from the improvement in the public credit, as reflected in the growing revenues and diminishing obligations of the Government, the funding of the national floating indebtedness will become quite feasible. Secretary MCCULLOCH stands fully prepared to avail himself of such an opportunity to give practical effect to his well-known views of the absolute necessity of restoring the finances of the country to their normal condition, as speedily as the work can be done, without serious disturbance or injury to any of our great industrial and commercial interests, on the prosperity of which the Government itself has to rely for the means to make good its obligations. The Seven-Thirties and compound-interest notes ruled very firm, on an active trade, restricted only by the scantiness of the floating supply. Certificates of Indebtedness commanded a premium of an ⅛@¼ of one per cent., a very handsome price for a six per cent. (currency) security, having only one year to run from date of issue.

Affairs at Quarantine.

We have already called attention, with some warmth, to the manner in which the sick were removed last week (Wednesday) from the *Virginia* to the hospital-ship *Falcon*. The formal report on this matter rendered yesterday by Dr. DALTON to the Board of Health, will, if we are not mistaken, cause public indignation to turn fiercely against whoever is to blame for this stupid and cruel proceeding. Nothing in heartlessness, laziness, indifference and want of contrivance in the history of Turkish and Oriental Quarantines ever surpassed this. Here, as Dr. STONE remarks, comes into port "a poor devil of a Captain, with a pest-house under his command, and he dare not move here or there lest he should violate some law, and nobody is there to tell him what course to pursue. So, a thousand human beings are imprisoned many hours longer than they need be, in the midst of death in its most fearful forms."

For thirty-six hours this floating pest-house lay without succor or message from the shore; the steerage crowded with the sick and the dying, and the dead towed in boats at the stern. These hundreds of poor men and women, thus forced to cling to what they considered a charnel-house, and without proper medical aid, are constantly on the verge of riot and mutiny, in order to force their way out from the poisonous ship. The first supplies that came from the shore, we are assured by a passenger, were three barrels of sawdust!

When at length the sick are to be removed, there is no steamtug or proper means of transference. The poor dying emigrants are tied into a rude seat made of a hogshead and lowered from the yard-arm, under the hot sun, after much difficulty, into *one rowboat*, and then again hoisted into the *Falcon*. Three persons on an average are thus transferred in three-quarters of an hour. One poor woman died during the process, and no doubt the majority of the others died afterward. It forcibly occurs to the Quarantine officials that this is a very slow and cruel process, and on the urgent representation of the Sanitary Superintendent of the City, they condescended to request the Captain to help them with the ship's boats.

We cannot wonder that since this performance the cholera has raged fearfully in the hospital-ship. Now, it is a public duty to ascertain where the blame of this disgraceful and cruel proceeding rests. Is it on the Health Officer, Dr. SWINBURNE, or the Quarantine Commissioners? It plainly does not rest on the Board of Health, as the whole matter was outside of their immediate control.

But those gentlemen mentioned above are responsible, in some degree, for the reception and treatment of ships and passengers placed in Quarantine. They had had full warning. The *Atalanta* came in with cholera patients in November; the *England* was known to be on her way to this port with a number of sick; all the journals were full of warnings that at any day a cholera-ship might arrive, and yet they apparently meet the arrival of the *Virginia*, as if it were a sudden thunderbolt in a clear sky. There is no preparation; no surgeons are ready; no steamtug is there; no orders are sent to the lower bay to detain the infected ship; and we are all compelled to witness this terrible delay of thirty-six hours, where every moment was of precious value, and this barbaric lowering of dying men and women from the yard-arm into an open rowboat. If Oriental stupidity and cruelty has ever exceeded this, we should like to know the instance. And only yesterday the Health Officer was obliged to confess that if the *Erin*, which is expected this week with a thousand passengers, should arrive with cholera, the Quarantine Commissioners *have no place* where they can bestow her passengers! At this moment two thousand passengers are at Quarantine in our harbor, while all the hospital room will only accommodate one thousand. With such arrangements as these, our Quarantines will become as they are in the East, the greatest centres and breeders of the pestilence. There ought to be some place where, after the weary voyage, the Quarantine patient can step on shore, and where the poor steerage passengers can escape the effluvia and poison generated in those close holds after a long crowding of human beings together. We are glad to see that the Board of Health propose at once to obtain the barracks at Fort Schuyler and erect them on some appropriate spot. If any portion of Sandy Hook could be obtained, it seems the most suitable spot for a Quarantine Hospital, being healthy, airy, at a distance from the mainland, and accessible from the lower bay. Something efficient must be done, or our bay will become filled with floating lazarettos which may scatter the seeds of the disease far and wide.

The Horrors of Emigrant Ships—The Latest Illustrations.

The fearful revelations of disease at sea, which have been made by the arrival of the steamships *Virginia* and *England*, and the panic which has been the consequence, renders it a matter of much importance to inquire into the interior life of emigrant ships, and of the two vessels named in particular. The *England* had 1,200 and the *Virginia* 1,029 passengers, while the steamship *America*, which has since arrived, had 703. To each of these vessels one physician was attached, who, in any one of the cases, has a far larger number of persons under his immediate care, with greater chances of sickness occurring to require his constant attention, than any medical practitioner on *terra firma* could possibly have during the same length of time. If it be granted that one physician is required on board a passenger ship for the minimum number of passengers, it needs little calculation to determine that more than one is necessary for 1,200 or 1,029, especially when we consider that in the ratio of numbers assigned to the same amount of cubic space is the liability to diseases which result from breathing deoxygenized and fetid air.

It must be remembered that on board emigrant ships the population is usually more heterogeneous in character than that of a village of the same number of people. The brutal and vulgar are congregated with the modest and refined; all are made equal by the rate of passage-money paid—equal as to space allotted and as to privileges allowed. The berths for steerage passengers are open and exposed, at best being provided with glazed calico curtains, which constitute but slight protection against the invasive energies of the curious. In order to avoid exposure in the morning, young women take to their berths at night without undressing. Partly for want of the very limited share of water doled out to each passenger, and mainly for lack of proper lavatories, the cleansing of the place is for a time performed with a moist rag. Soon this apology for a healthful bathing is abandoned, and the miserable, half-nauseated passenger yields entirely to the giddy languor which is the general tendency of the unwholesome surroundings, and the first grand incipient stage of serious illness. Modest women remain "'tween decks," to avoid the obscene insolence of coarse sailors. The water-closets are often inadequate, never otherwise than filthy, and so surrounded by men, that persons of chaste habits shun them, and the procrastination carries them further on the road to epidemic disease. The ventilation of the "'tween decks," especially in stormy weather, is next to impossible, and the atmosphere is stifling, if not altogether poisonous. In addition to these abominations, the fact cannot be concealed that the food of the steerage passengers is generally of the most miserable kind. The extemporized modes of cooking are infinitely worse than such as obtain at camp-meetings and pic-nics.

These are a few of the causes which invite disease and death on emigrant ships. We hear of no so-called "ship fever" on board first-class steamships—which are not overcrowded. The reason is obvious. First-class passengers are furnished with staterooms, washstands, comfortable berths, well-cooked victuals, and, above all, with that boon which is denied to emigrants—privacy. As soon as men and women are merely counted as representing so many dollars, *already paid*, entitled to so many pints of water daily, and bound to be more or less exposed to the gaze of each other, they degenerate in habit, and, paradoxical as it may seem, their very desire to preserve unimpaired the semblance of modesty and decency, results in filth, disease and death.

It is time that some mode, not altogether barbarous, of transporting emigrants, should be decreed; it is time that the existing laws which allot so many cubic feet to every passenger should be rigidly enforced, and if need be, amended with a due regard to sanitary science. Latitude or longitude had nothing to do with the breaking out of cholera on board the *Virginia* or the *England*, beyond determining the time it takes for an overcrowded vessel to become permeated with a pestilence which sweeps off its victims until they are reduced to the proper number for the space at their command, or until its ravages are stayed by the arrival at port, and the means of medical relief.

Every owner and Captain of a ship who transcends the limits of those proper and well-defined laws which are laid down for the health, comfort and preservation of travelers at sea, are guilty of a criminal conspiracy against society, and ought to be held to a rigid legal responsibility for the lives they sacrifice.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. GROVER was rewarded last evening with a fine and fashionable audience. The opera—as we have previously announced—was "Fidelio." To speak of this work in any terms of criticism or praise would be presumptious. It has taken the highest place in music, and rightly or wrongly is accepted as the culmination of all that is great in emotion or mind. The story is certainly interesting, and the music old fashioned, but beautiful. Much of the latter is used in churches at the present day, which shows its sublimity.

The performance last evening was not noticeably good in the first act. In the second it was admirable. The *duo* (Mme. JOHANSSEN and Mr. HABELMANN) was passionately and dramatically rendered. From the entry of *Pizarro* (Mr. SCHENCKER) to the end of the act nothing could scarcely have been better. The opening scene of *Florestan* was finely rendered. It is rare that we find a lyric singer with so much dramatic power as Mr. HABELMANN.

The chorus generally was good, but not unusually strong. The orchestra was excellent. Owing to the indisposition of Mme. ROTTER, a substitute had to be found for the part of *Marcellina*. The management fortunately secured the services of Mme. VON BERKEL, who without rehearsal, and with no preparation save that which memory brought to her aid, played the part at short notice. Under these trying circumstances she did very well. Mme. JOHANSSEN and Mr. HERMANS were both in good voice. The lady distinguished herself by a thorough perception of her part, which we may add, is one of the most earnest and pathetic in the entire range of the lyric drama. Mr. HERMANS was hardly inferior in his identification of the part of *Rocco*. We are sorry that the opera cannot be given again, for its repetition would, we are sure, remove all the reserved objections which we have to its performance last night.

To-night "William Tell." We advise our readers by all means to see this fine production of a fine work. On Friday "Tannhauser."

MEXICO.

Later Account of the Battle Near Mazatlan—Chihuahua Abandoned by the French—Durango to be Garrisoned by the Imperialists.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, April 25.

The patriotic Mexicans yesterday celebrated the splendid victories said to have been achieved over the French at Presidio and San Sebastian. Col. RAIG, who commanded the French at Presidio, gives an official account of the battle, in which he states his small expeditionary force was attacked by 3000 Liberals, who were repulsed after four hours' hard fighting, with a loss of two pieces of artillery, 300 killed and 200 wounded.

The Imperial loss was 16 killed and 67 wounded. The Imperialists were unwilling to remain longer where the putrefaction of a hundred corpses would breed a pestilence, and opened the way to Mazatlan, bringing in all the wounded.

A Durango letter of March 19 states that the French had abandoned Chihuahua in two columns, one moving to Monterey and the other to San Luis Potosi. Durango is to be garrisoned by Imperial Mexicans under MEJIA.

VERA CRUZ, Friday, April 6.

Col. DUPRINO defeated DE JESUS DE LARGAS in Tamaulipas recently. Commandant BELLOT was about fortifying Chihuahua, and would then start on an expedition.

The Imperial cause is prosperous in Chihuahua.

IDIANILLET had secured for them the Districts of Abasdo and Guerrero.

Molas had pronounced for the Empire, and had taken possession in its name and garrisoned with Indians.

The defence of Parras with 70 Imperialists against 1,800 is highly commended.

KENTUCKY.

A Murder by a Negro—Attempt to Rescue Him—The Military Called Out.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Tuesday, April 24.

Considerable excitement exists here about a murder committed by a negro.

The Sheriff arrested the murderer, when a mob attempted to rescue him from his custody and hang him.

A few soldiers stationed here came to the assistance of the Sheriff, and are now repelling the mob, who are falling back, but gather in strength.

The Sheriff has telegraphed to Louisville for more troops, and a company will leave there for this place this evening.

Arrest of Henderson—Conflict Between the Civil and Military Authorities.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, April 24.

ARREST.

By order of Gen. THOMAS, ISHAM HENDERSON was arrested last night by Gen. DAVIS, commanding the Department, to be sent to Gen. THOMAS' headquarters. To-day a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of HENDERSON, from United States District Judge BALLARD, was served on Gen. DAVIS, who, in accordance with Gen. THOMAS, instructions, refused to obey it. HENDERSON still remains in custody of the United States officers.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, April 24.

The court-martial met to-day. Mr. ISHAM HENDERSON, whose case was up for trial, was not present, and the court-martial adjourned till to-morrow, when it is expected HENDERSON will be present.

TENNESSEE.

Sale of the Hermitage Estate.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, April 24.

In the Senate to-day a bill passed its first reading, tendering the mansion house at the Hermitage, JACKSON'S residence, and 200 acres of ground adjoining, on condition that the United States Government will establish upon it a branch of the West Point Military Academy, or some other public institution. The remaining acres of the estate, about three hundred, are to be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of bonds issued by the State in payment for the whole property.

Weather cold and wintry. The river is 25 feet deep on the Shoals, and still rising.

LOUISIANA.

The Methodist Conference—Habeas Corpus—the Crevasses.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 24.

Dr. PEARCE, of Georgia, has accepted the invitation to give a history of Methodism to the Conference.

Gen. CANBY has refused to permit the issuance of writs of *habeas corpus* to the Treasury Cotton agents who are charged with frauds upon the Government.

The crevasses below this city are widening, and the Levee Commissioners are making efforts to stop the flood.

The floods above are also increasing.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Telegraphic Enterprise—Victoria Jubilant.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, Tuesday, April 24.

The last stretch of telegraphic cable, connecting this island with the main land, was safely landed at Ladd Bay, San Juan Island this afternoon. The signals were found perfect, and direct communication had with Portland and New Westminster, after which Victoria was connected. The announcement was received amid the roar of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the cheers of the people. Congratulatory messages then passed from place to place.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Disasters on Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, April 25.

The gale which set in on Monday continued up to this morning, and several disasters have occurred to vessels on Lake Ontario.

The schooner *Bahama*, bound from this port to Chicago, with coal, is ashore near Oak Orchard Creek.

The schooners *Monticello* and *Traveller*, bound from French Creek to Detroit, light, are ashore—the former at the Devil's Nose and the latter at Thirty-Mile Point. Steamtugs and pumps will be sent to their assistance.

The schooner *Raleigh* arrived in port this morning, from Canada, with the loss of deck load of lumber.

The schooner *Coral*, from Ogdensburgh, is ashore three miles below the Devil's Nose.

Marine Disaster—Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 25.

The schooner *Samuel Coit*, with coal, came ashore on the West end of Nantucket yesterday. The captain and mate were drowned; the rest of the crew were saved. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

The Ship Simlo Ashore.

ATLANTIC CITY, Wednesday, April 25.

The ship reported ashore on "Brigantine" proves to be the clipper ship *Simlo*, of Portsmouth, bound from Calcutta to New-York, with a cargo of jute. She is leaking slightly, rudder is gone, and her masts are all cut away.

ATLANTIC CITY, Wednesday, April 25.

The *Simlo* has got off the Shoals, and now lies off Little Egg Harbor. A steamer has been sent to take her to New-York.

Schooner Montana Ashore.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, April 25.

The schooner *Montana*, bound from French Creek to Detroit, light, is ashore at Olcott—a port situated between the Genessee and Niagara rivers.

Marine Disaster.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, April 25.

The barkantine *Tom Wrong* and schooner *Starlight* are ashore at Fairport, Ohio, laden with lumber.

The Deering Family Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 25.

There was an immense crowd around the Court-house this morning awaiting the arrival of ANTOINE PROBST, the murderer of the Deering family. He was adroitly admitted through a side door, disappointing most of the spectators.

After the usual preliminaries, the bill of indictment for the murder of CHRISTOPHER DEERING was read, and the prisoner pleaded "Not guilty."

The Court then proceeded to select a Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 25—Noon.

Up to this hour, four jurors have been impanneled in the Probst murder case.

About twenty have been challenged.

The jurors are selected to try the case according to the evidence, without regard to former expressions of opinion.

A special *venire* being ordered, the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock Thursday, to allow the Sheriff to make a full return. Great difficulty is experienced in conveying the prisoner from the court-room to the prison van on account of the excited mob surrounding the building.

Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, April 24.

The weather, which had been heavy for a day or two past, changed for the better this afternoon, and a large fleet of vessels, which had been detained, took advantage of the change and sailed for their various destinations.

A negro groggery at Norfolk has been closed by the military authorities, on the ground of having furnished liquor to the rioters on the recent negro jubilee day.

The quarantine steamer *Eliza Hancox* which arrived to-day from the outside, reports heavy weather and high seas.

Spoken at the Capes, April 23, schooners *Island Queen* and *Ellen Perkins*, Porto Rico and Baltimore.

Regatta—Muscle vs. Steam.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, April 25.

A regatta came off in our harbor to-day, for prizes given by the grand fair for the benefit of soldiers' widows and orphans. The first race, for single sculls, distance two miles, was won by WALTER BROWN. Time, 20 minutes. The second race, for working boats, without outriggers, distance three miles, was won by the *Bessy*. Time, 29 minutes. The third race, for six-oared boats, only one boat, the *Una*, started, and the steamtug *Tyro* was matched against her, distance three miles, was won by the *Una*. Time, 20 minutes 30 seconds. The wind was blowing very fresh throughout the race.

Steamboat Explosion on the Mississippi.

CINCINNATI,

demics; still most of the patients suffered from abdominal spasms, and some from muscular spasms of the extremities. All died in a collapsed condition attended with extreme coldness, and some from muscular spasms, after lingering a few, who rallied to die of secondary fever. Eyes and features sunken, and skin livid and bluish in all cases. In some the skin presented the corrugated and parbodied appearance of the washerwoman's hand.

Exalted temperature of the body was not generally looked for, but was noticed in one case ten hours after death.

Suppression of urine was noticed in all cases. Dr. FORD says that rice-water discharges were found in the intestines in about two-thirds of the cases after death.

Dr. GULICK remarked that rice-water discharges were found in the intestines in all the cases which he examined, mixed or tinged with a little bile.

Dr. FORD—Cold tongue and coldness of surface in most of the cases.

Dr. FORD—It was my opinion at the time that these cases were Asiatic cholera. I so reported to the Commissioners of Emigration. It is my opinion still, and their history corresponds with my observations in all past epidemics of this disease which I have witnessed. This fact I particularly noticed: these patients had had no communication with the *Atlantic* or cholera patients then at quarantine.

Dr. GULICK regarded these cases at the time as cholera, and so registered them in the Death Book. Since then he has changed his opinion, and considers them as acute Bright's disease in the second stage. Still he admits that such an epidemic, and characterized by such symptoms, is most remarkable, and a thing unknown and unprecedented in the annals of medicine. From an analysis of the foregoing facts, your Committee present the following summary and opinion. The epidemic now in question was preceded by an unusual prevalence of dysentery and diarrhœa. Beginning on the 23d of November, (the date of the first fatal case,) it continued until Dec. 20, when it ceased, upon the advent of cold, frosty weather.

The whole number of cases was 31, of which 27 died, the duration of the disease varying from 20 minutes to 6 days, giving an average to each of 46 hours.

Most of them were women and children, suffering from acute disease or convalescent from it, (principally typhoid-fever,) and most of the cases occurred in the same building.

Symptomatology of cases was as follows:

The attack was ushered in by vomiting and rice-water purging, followed in all the fatal cases by abdominal cramps of no very severe character; sunken eyes and features; bluish, livid skin; cold tongue, suppression of urine, and collapse. In some of the cases there were muscular spasms of the extremities, and corrugated, parboiled skin.

Upon *post-mortem* examination there were found rice-water discharges in the intestines, Bright's disease of the kidney in the second stage, (so-called,) and, in *one* case, elevation of temperature of the body above that which existed during life.

The opinion of your Committee is that the symptoms in the cases reported were characteristic and pathognomic of epidemic Asiatic cholera.

JAMES CRANE, M. D.
JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

I concur in opinion with the Committee.

WILLARD PARKER, M. D.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

President Johnson's Policy Supported—Speeches by Gen. Rousseau and John Van Buren.

A Democratic mass meeting was held at the Academy of Music last night, for the alleged purpose of sustaining the policy of President JOHNSON as understood in Democratic circles. The names of several prominent speakers were announced, and all the arts and devices of experienced politicians were availed of to secure a crowded house, without success. The parquet was well filled, the dress-circle and balcony moderately occupied, but the amphitheatre—the stronghold of the pure and undefiled Democracy—was packed closely. A good band served to pass the time pleasantly, while a sorrowful Committee waited anxiously for the appearance of Senators DOOLITTLE and COWAN, Gen. LOGAN, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, and others, who failed to respond to the glowing advertisement.

Finally, at 8:30 o'clock the Committee made their appearance, headed by JNO. D. MCKENZIE, Esq.

Mr. DEMAS BARNES explained the plans and purposes of the Andrew Johnson Club at some length, and concluded by nominating Mr. MCKENZIE as Chairman.

Mr. MCKENZIE made a brief and stirring speech, classing the sectionalists of the South before the war, with the sectionalists now in Congress. In explanation of the declination of sundry gentlemen to preside, he said "one gentleman was afraid it would be a Democratic meeting, and the Mayor was afraid to commit himself." [Hisses.] After eulogizing certain of the speakers, he introduced Mr. DOUGLASS, the Secretary.

Mr. DOUGLASS then read a series of resolutions, amid cries of "Louder, louder!" "Print 'em," &c. The resolutions were adopted, after which a list of Vice-Presidents was read, including the names most prominent in Brooklyn's social, financial and political circles.

A long letter was then read from Gen. DIX, indicating his concurrence in the general scope of the meeting.

Gen. ROUSSEAU was then introduced and said:

SPEECH OF GEN. ROSSEAU.

Thanking the audience and the chairman for his courteous reception, and the kind compliment paid to his native State, Kentucky, he said: I understand this is an ANDREW JOHNSON meeting, and, if so, I feel perfectly at home. I don't care about your past career. If you're right now I go with you. We are just from a five years' war, and it was fearful while it was feared we should with difficulty reconstruct, but in all that time no loyal man dreamed that from his side would come embarrassments in the way of restoration. I certainly never expected to find loyal men say that the Union is dissolved; but the very men who said it could not be dissolved, now say it is so. And we who say it is not are denounced as traitors. We do not care to follow the policy of THADDEUS STEVENS. [A storm of hisses.] You do well to hiss that name, and I wish I had language to-night with which to paint him; a miscreant for whom I have not words to express my contempt. Applause.] I was a Whig, I am a Union man. We who contended that the war could be conquered by arms were right; no minority has a right to set at defiance laws which they themselves helped to make, or to say that the Constitution of our Fathers is not binding on them. This Union cannot be dissolved, but must and shall be preserved. This is a new idea—it never entered the head of any, until it entered that of the old Mephistopheles, THAD. STEVENS. He wanted to keep Tennessee out of the Baltimore Convention, so that ANDREW JOHNSON could not be Vice-President. He was voted down, and the Republican Convention voted that Tennessee was in the Union. The policy of the Republican Party during the whole war was the same as that of ANDREW JOHNSON now. They have run away from him, and *now, gentlemen—Copperheads if you are—come up to support him. I'm glad to meet you, and forgive you, even if you are Copperheads.* If you have come to take the places of the runaways, you're heartily welcome, I don't care what you've been.

Gen. ROUSSEAU then reviewed the case of Western Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana and Tennessee, and contended that no reason could be given why Representatives from those States should not be admitted now that the war is over as readily, and with as little objection, as Representatives were admitted from the loyal portions of Virginia and Tennessee during the war. No man who differed with the Radical majority in Congress, even on minor questions, can now escape denunciation as a traitor. He had always regarded himself as a loyal man, and when he came to Congress he expected to find friends there; but when the Freedmen's Bureau Bill came up, and he felt it to be his duty to vote against it, he found almost immediately that it was whispered, not to him, but outside, that he was a traitor. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill was used by Northern disunionists as a pretext for a division between Congress and the President—merely a pretext, because there was no need for it; there was a Freedmen's Bureau already existing, and to exist for at least a year after the close of the war. He feared that the people had not looked into the Freedman's Bureau legislation. He did not hesitate to say that a more infamous piece of legislation was never before presented for the approval of any people; (applause,) a bill by which, in loyal States like Kentucky, as well as in disloyal States, white men and women may be taken away from their families and friends by the order of an irresponsible officer and fined and imprisoned at his will, provided the fine be no more than $1,000, nor the imprisonment for a longer period than one year. Even the Governor of Kentucky might be arrested, imprisoned and fined by the agent of the Bureau, and he could have no redress at the hands of the Courts. Yet, for opposing such an infamous bill, he and even the President were denounced as traitors. [Hisses.] The President had been charged with a willingness to admit unrepentant rebels to Congress, but the charge was unfounded; for he had again and again announced that he desired the admission of loyal men, legally elected, and none others. The theory that the rebellious States are out of the Union is a new theory of the Republican party. President LINCOLN did not hold it; on the contrary he fully committed himself and his party to the opposite doctrine, of Federal officers in all the portions of those States that were reclaimed and reorganized during his administration. [Applause.] The Radical theory was entirely inconsistent with the claim and right of the Government to collect direct taxes in the Southern States, and to try for treason such of the rebels as were to be tried. The Civil Rights Bill, Gen. ROUSSEAU denounced as a great humbug. Congress, he said, had done little work during the present session, and the Civil Rights Bill was looked upon by the Radical majority as the great measure of the session. Yet, how, he would ask, were the provisions of that bill to be enforced if the theory that the Southern States were out of the Union should be adopted by the Government? According to that theory there would, of course, be no United States Courts there, and certainly it was not to be expected that the State Courts would enforce the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill. But every one knew that that bill, however objectionable, would be carried into effect by the General Government, because the Government and the people well knew that the Southern States were never really out of the Union. [Applause.] That was the ground taken by the President, and it was a position in which the people would sustain him. [Applause.] It was the theory upon which the war was fought; and, for his own part, if, at the beginning of the war, the present radical theory had been adopted by the Government, he would rather have died a thousand times than have entered the Federal army. He would rather have died than turn against his relatives and friends and neighbors, and help to subjugate them, merely that THADDEUS STEVENS and his following hounds might trample upon them. [Great cheering.] Gen. ROUSSEAU did not believe that the people lately in rebellion had really any great love for the Government; but they were willing to submit to it and to the laws of the land, which was all that could be expected of them. Men, he said, cannot be forced to love anybody or anything; and it is enough, for the present, that the people of the South are willing to submit and obey the law. He knew there were infamous men at the South, some of them lately pardoned rebels, who denied that the war was over, but even they professed to be willing to obey the law. He had been asked whether the President would stand firm, and he had answered that ANDREW JOHNSON never had an opinion that did not amount to a conviction, and that from his convictions the whole world could not drive him. [Applause.] In conclusion the speaker said he regarded this contest as even a more serious one than the late contest of arms. Men talked of excluding rebels, and disregarding their wishes. He would say disregard the wishes and views of rebels if you will, but remember the loyal men of the South; do not disregard their views, their wishes, their rights. [Applause.] Not for the sake of the rebels, but of the Union men of the country, the people should sustain the President in his policy of doing justice to all.

HON. JOHN VAN BUREN

was the next speaker. He contended that the Republican Party was committed by the administration of President LINCOLN to the policy of the present Administration; and gave it as his well-considered opinion that Congress had no more to do with the restoration of the States to the Union than they had to do with the construction of the new Court-house in the City of New-York. He also argued at length in support of the proposition that the President alone has the right under the Constitution to decide what is the real government of a State, as he has the right to recognize a foreign Government.

THE MADISON-AVENUE BOND ROBBERY.

Investigation Resumed before Justice Dowling—Re-examination of Mr. Moore—Revelations of the Receiver—The Story of a Strange Life—Where the $30,000 were Hid—$19,450 among Old Lumber near the North River—$9,000 among the Grass in Central Park—A few Inconsistencies from Mr. Morrison.

The investigation in this matter was resumed yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions at the Tombs. The reëxamination of Mr. MOORE was proceeded with by Mr. GRAHAM. The witness produced his ledger and showed by comparison therewith the correctness of the numbers of the bonds with those advertised, and of the numbers corresponding with those upon the recovered securities. He then proceeded to give further details of the circumstances of the evening on which the robbery was committed.

After tea the family, four in number, were seated round the table reading. The latch-key was peculiar and the lock also; there were three tumblers; he thought the night-key lock to be a perfect protection to the vestibule door. The door opens noiselessly; there was gas in the hall; the night was drizzling rain when he went up stairs at a quarter past eight to the room wherein the robbery took place; he found the light turned down very low, so low that he tripped over the bureau-drawer which was lying on the floor; the light could not have been seen from the street; when he went into the room and turned up the light he saw at once what had been done, and rushed for his Colt's revolver, determined to use it if he found burglars on the premises; he found a "jimmy" lying near the drawer; his first theory was that the gas had been turned on by the burglars for the purpose of their work, and afterward turned down, but he discovered three portions of burned matches lying upon the floor, which satisfied him that they had been used to light a lantern; these matches were not similar to any used in his house; when he went up stairs at a quarter past eight the vestibule door was shut; he heard no sounds of steps nor of the opening or closing of doors; did not know from whom the $9,000 additional were received; he got them from Capt. YOUNG at Police Headquarters on the 16th of April.

In reply to Mr. BEDFORD—The entries in the ledger are in every respect as he first made them. The tin-box which he first saw at headquarters had the staple torn from it; he saw everything safe eight or ten days before the night of the robbery, as he had then occasion to put back some five bonds which he had loaned.

WM. H. MORRISON was then called for the prosecution: I live in Hudson-street; on the 23d of March last I was in the City and saw the prisoner DENNIS in Spring-street, near Sullivan; DENNIS told me that he left some things at my house with my son; we walked along as far as Macdougal-street; I think we had some conversation on the way; we parted with the understanding that he was coming to my house, which he subsequently did in about ten minutes; when I returned home my son, who was there, handed me several bonds and a gold watch; the denomination of the bonds was 8s and 1s; three $500 and three $100 bonds; I received the bonds five or eight minutes before DENNIS came to the house; he asked me about the price; I asked him how many he had; he said he had a few more; he said he wanted to get about $2,000 that night and must have it; I replied that I had not got it; he asked me to meet him on the day following; I agreed to meet him in Christopher-street at 5 o'clock; I went there and met DENNIS and CLARK, not at the house but near it; went from there to the corner of Greenwich-street; went inside PATTON's and sat down there; while we three were there we conversed about the price of bonds; he asked me 80 cents on the dollar for a number of bonds, and I offered 70 cents on the dollar; after consultation together they agreed to accept it; they consulted at the same table, in an ordinary tone of voice; I then paid them $1,960 for the 5-20 bonds; (face value $1,800;) Mr. CLARK wished to know where we could meet again; I said 4 o'clock on the day following, at SANDERSON's; went to SANDERSON's on the 24th of March; had drinks there with the prisoners; when we had done our business at PATTON's we went to SANDERSON's; saw them at SANDERSON's on the day following; we met, had something to drink at the bar, and we went up stairs; CLARK and DENNIS wanted to know when they could bring me $9,000 in bonds; I said, I thought next day at four o'clock; we had agreed upon the price before, ninety cents on the dollar; met them next day at 4 o'clock at PATTON's porter-house, in the back room, and brought $3,000 with me, which I gave them; they gave me a parcel containing $11,300; the $2,000 was on account; had drinks then; the $2,000 were on the table; I gave it to them; I don't know whether they put it on the table or put it in their pockets; there was a man in the room besides us three, but I thought he was asleep; the barkeeper came in; we adjourned to meet next day or day after at PATTON's; I met them again; I gave them more money, $400 or $500, on account of the $11,300; these meetings at PATTON's during the month of March; refused to give any more money as the bonds were all written over in a way in which they could not be used—the 7.30s—the greater portion of the $11,300; they said that I ought to take them all the same; they said they thought they could be cleaned, and I said I thought not; we adjourned without coming to any further understanding about the price; we agreed to meet, I think, next day at the standing hour, four o'clock: we did meet on Saturday or Monday; I gave them more money at the meeting; I can't recollect whether $400 or $500; I made two small payments at that time; they said I might have the others at 50 per cent., meaning the 7.30s, which were all marked; there was then another adjournment; met again at four o'clock on the day following at LUDWIG's, corner of Jane and Hudson; this was in April early; the interview took place in the back room of the store; I then gave $9,000, which I laid down upon the table; CLARK took hold of it; I think he gave some of it to DENNIS; I think I did not receive anything on that occasion; we parted to meet again next day at the same and hour: I gave him some money; he said he would come next day at the same hour with $10,000 more; Mr. CLARKE came next day, but brought nothing; he excused himself; I think I then gave him $2,000; I think I received their debt; I made up my $12,000 to get all and pay for all; we met again next day at the same place; next received in the neighborhood of $10,000 more from CLARKE; DENNIS was with him; I gave them $2,500 more that day; met at same place next day; gave CLARKE $4,000 on account; received nothing from them; adjourned to meet again on Saturday, 7th of April; met on that day; I gave them more money; don't know how much; CLARKE gave me less than $10,000 worth of bonds, and over $8,000; think I gave $4,000 or $3,000 then on account; we agreed to meet on the 11th of April, but we did not meet; I gave them on one occasion $150; I think at this interview they told me that they kept a better account than I did; they informed me that I owed them $7,000, which I was to pay them on the 11th, and that I should get from them on new account $10,000 worth more bonds; I was arrested on Monday night, April 9, by Detective ELDER and Capt. YOUNG; they told me that I was arrested for bonds; they arrested me at the drill-room in the Mercer-house about eight o'clock in the evening; I went with them in a carriage to my house, No. 906 Hudson-street; I requested them to take me there, that I might get my uniform off; they said I was arrested for giving some bonds to Mr. ELLIS to sell; I explained that I had given bonds to Mr. ELLIS to sell; they showed me a printed list of the bonds which I had given to sell; I acknowledged the correctness of that list; I stated that I should do all in my power to get the property I had sold returned; I said from me where, I had received it; I did state how much, but I was very much excited, and might not have said it correctly; I did not hand over any bonds that night; next morning, at nine o'clock, handed over to Capt. YOUNG $19,450. [Witness identified the bonds handed into court as evidence by Mr. BEDFORD, and those he received from CLARKE and DENNIS, and handed to Capt. YOUNG.] I told Capt. YOUNG the two, CLARK and DENNIS and myself, had agreed to meet on Wednesday at Ludwig's; went to Ludwig's on the Wednesday; saw Mr. MCCORD and Mr. [KELSO, the detectives, near the premises; saw ELDER and BRADFORD; I went into Greenwich-street on my way home, by accident; CLARKE said DENNIS had gone to Ludwig's some time before, and had not returned; he (CLARKE) complained of my not keeping my appointment; I told him that I had understood we were to meet at Ludwig's; he said no, DENNIS's we then went to Ludwig's and had a drink; the barkeeper, in reply to a question after DENNIS, said: "Don't you know that he was taken away in handcuffs?" CLARKE said it was for fighting; CLARKE said he understood all about it; they wanted to get $10,000 upon some of them, that was what they wanted; CLARKE and myself went down toward the direction of the river; we talked about the affair; CLARKE said that it must have been *suckers* who arrested DENNIS, otherwise they would have waited to arrest the whole three of us; he said he expected this; he knew where DENNIS had gone to, but that it was all right so long as I would take care; I don't know what I said in reply to CLARKE.

Cross-examined by Mr. GRAHAM—I am forty-five years old; was born in the north of Scotland; as far as I know, in Rothiesay; don't know the street; don't know when I left it; perhaps I was a year or two old; my father's name was Morrison; he lived at Caermay; my father was born there and lived there; he was a coppersmith; he was living in the city when I left Rothies; I was the only child; he (my father) left Caermay ten or fifteen years before my mother and myself left Rothies; my father never returned to Scotland during these fifteen years; he was dead when we (my mother and I) got here; don't know when he died; my mother did not know anything about him; my mother never came here; she went to Edinburgh, in the south of Scotland; she lived there nine or ten years; had no business; she lived in the Pleasance; I was not with her during that time; heard of her once, about two yeras ago; she was then near Stonehaven; I was in Edinburgh about ten years; came to Philadelphia; was there about 1830 or '31; I lived in Aberdeen before I went to Edinburgh; also in Dovetown; my mother used to sell candies and anything she could do; then I went to Banff; remained there four or five years; my mother lived with her brother, named GRANT, in Long-row; she kept house for him; I left her there and went to Aberdeen; I was then about 16 or 17; I don't know that my mother is now alive; I wrote about two years ago; I got no answer; I left my mother of my own accord; had not done anything to compel me to leave Banff; had no trade; used to work at planting trees; that was the only work I did until I left Banff; went to the watchmaking in Aberdeen with WILL SMITH on School Hill; remained there three years; went to a hotel there; remained but a short time, going errands and the like; then went to Edinburgh; went to work there on Granton pier for six months as a porter; I then went to Glasgow; remained there at similar work at the Buck's Head, for about a year; then returned to Edinburgh; went as a waiter to the Waterloo Hotel; remained there about five years; after leaving the hotel took up business for myself in the liquor trade, for three or four years in Princes-street, No. 2, in my own name, WILLIAM MORRISON; I then took another place a little larger in the same city, where I remained about a year; I then went into the jewelry business at No. 31 Leith-street with a Mr. MCGWIN; was in business there for about a year; came then to this country; married in Edinburgh about four years before leaving that city for this country; have two children; my wife is still alive; have never passed by any other name in Scotland; have never been imprisoned on any charge in Scotland; was worth about £400 when I left Scotland—money, watches and jewelry; I went to Liverpool; arrived at night; sailed next day—in 1850; sailed in the steamer *America* for Boston; I don't know whether I heard from my mother during the twenty-eight years since my arrival here; I did hear from her twelve years ago; I might have heard from her a dozen times before that; never tried to find out my father here; opened a small store in Philadelphia of clocks and things of that kind; remained there two years, then came here; I was arrested in Philadelphia for an assault; was worth about $200 when I left Philadelphia; brought some clocks with me—about $50 worth; I don't know that I was suspected by the Police there; I do not know that I was the reputed receiver of stolen goods; never had any difficulty in Philadelphia; when I came to New-York I opened a small store in Spring-street—No. 265—and commenced to repair clocks and watches; was there three years; then moved to No. 362, on the opposite side; was there three years; then moved to No. 296 Hudson-street, in same business; was there two years; then moved to my present place, No. 306, where I have been for seven or eight years; I have known Wm. Clarke for ten years; made his acquaintance in Spring-street; I may have bought something of him; knew Dennis about the same time; I cannot remember that I bought any thing from them; I can't remember anything very particularly which I bought from CLARKE and DENNIS before I bought these bonds; I did not know anything against either CLARK or DENNIS before the bond transaction; I might have had a transaction within a year prior to the purchase of the bonds; believed these bonds to have been stolen when I bought them; I may or may not have bought property knowing it to be stolen before; I don't know what I am now worth; I don't think I am worth more than $15,000; I paid in the neighborhood of $16,000 to CLARKE and DENNIS; I sold things to the amount of the money; to dealers a few watches, and things of that kind; don't know to whom I sold them; I keep no account of my sales; I borrowed the $3,000 and $4,000 I gave to CLARKE and DENNIS.

The witness objected to state where he got the $4,000, but the question being pushed he said, I borrowed the $4,000 from FRANK GREENOW, in Tenth-avenue; don't know what business he did in; gave him no security; no writing; there was no witness present; I might have done something wrong before this transaction.

Q.—When did you commence? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—How often have you done wrong, such as buying stolen property? A.—I can't tell; I never caused the arrest of any person before; never gave up any stolen property before.

Q.—From how many acknowledged thieves have you bought stolen property within the last five years, with a guilty knowledge thereof? A.—I cannot tell; I meant to buy all the bonds which CLARK and DENNIS had; I did not know where I should get the money unless I sold some of them; I must have held, on Saturday, the 7th April, $30,000 of these bonds.

Q.—How came you, then, on Tuesday morning, to surrender but $19,400? A.—It was all that I had within my reach.

Q.—Where were the rest? A.—I had them in a place of security among some old lumber in Kingstreet, near the river.

Q.—When did you put them there? A.—Can't tell; nobody was with me; the lumber pile was behind a fence; I put my hand through; I put there the $19,450; they had been there from Sunday night, the 18th.

Q.—What did you do with the amount to make up the $30,000 which you held? A.—I had the rest stowed away in the Central Park, near the fence in Eighth-avenue, at Fifty-ninth-street; I dug up the grass and put them there; put $9,700 and something; gave them to Capt. YOUNG; I told him that I should get him some more, when I gave him the first lot; I had the bonds conveyed to the woodpile on the night on which I was charged.

Mr. Graham—Q.—Why did you just now ask me if you were obliged to tell by whom the bonds were conveyed from the wood-pile? A.—Because it might injure the officers who had me in charge—Officers MCCORD, ELDER and KELSO.

At this point the case was adjourned till Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justices Mansfield and Shandley.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH PRECINCT AS DETECTIVES.

On the 11th of April three cases of cotton warp beaver cloth, valued at $1,796, arrived at Pier No 25 East River, occupied by the New-Haven Steamboat Company, consigned to Messrs. HUNT, TILLINGHAST & Co., Nos. 102 and 104 Duane-street. During the day a carman came to the pier and inquired for the goods, when the agent for the Company, Mr. JAS. V. LOWE, delivered to him the three cases. Soon after his departure the carman employed by the firm to whom the goods were consigned arrived, but he found the cases already gone. This was the first intimation the agent had that a robbery had been committed. On the 14th inst. Mr. LOWE applied to Capt. BRACKETT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct for assistance, when that official detailed an officer of his force to working up the case. He found the task a difficult one, as the pretended carman was unknown, and three days had elapsed since the robbery had been committed. Despite these difficulties the City Hall detective went shrewdly to work, and after two days' patient search he discovered that a store had been rented at No. 402 Eighth-street, with the ostensible intention of opening a cigar store, but that several cases had been seen carried into the premises that appeared to contain anything but cigars. After some time the officer obtained access to the yard of these premises, where he found a lot of splinters. This gave him a clue, which resulted in the discovery of the tops of the missing cases, having the marks upon them, and which were already prepared for the fire. Soon after FREEMAN found a carman who had carried some of the goods from this suppositious cigar store to the premises No. 107 Avenue B, occupied by JOSEPH STRAENS. Having thus traced a portion of the stolen goods, the officer reported progress to Capt. BRACKETT, who applied to Justice SHANDLEY for a search-warrant, which was immediately granted. After a long search of STRAENS' premises the detectives found ten pieces of the missing cloth, valued at $700. The proprietor was arrested and held for examination by Justice SHANDLEY, and he was yesterday committed for trial as a receiver of stolen goods in default of $3,000 bail. Officer FREEMAN is still in active pursuit of the remaining portion of the stolen goods with fair prospect of success. The Police state that the prisoner purchased the cloth found in his possession at 45 cents per yard, which is about one-fifth of its actual value.

AN UNSAFE DOMESTIC.

ANTONIAN GENTLER, a servant girl, in the employ of JOHN CHRISTMAN, a baker, at No. 168 Third-street, was warned on Tuesday that she would be discharged the following day. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the men employed in the bakery saw a light in the office in the rear of the shop, and on the foreman going there to see what caused it, he found ANONTIAN busily employed in counting $605, which she had abstracted from her employer's safe, having obtained the key. She was handed over to the custody of Officer LORRIGAN, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

THEFT OF A POCKET-BOOK.

JOHN MCANAMY, engineer on board the steamer *Miami*, lying at her dock at the foot of Spring-street, North River, met MARY ANN SMITH in Canal-street, on the evening of the 24th inst., and accompanied her home. While in her company MCANAMY lost a pocket-book, containing $140 in United States currency, when he caused the arrest of MARY ANN by Officer DANIELS of the Eighth Precinct. The accused was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. She is a native of New-York and 19 years of age. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention to insure his appearance at the trial. The money was not recovered.

HOTEL THIEF.

WM. ANDREWS, a genteelly dressed man, about 40 years of age and a native of England, engaged a room on Tuesday evening, at the hotel situated at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue. Yesterday morning Alex. J. CREMEENS, occupying a room in the same house, discovered that a coat, a pair of sleeve-buttons, and one or two other articles, valued in the aggregate at $45, had been stolen. Suspicion fell upon ANDREWS, and he was arrested by Officer MCGARTY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, when the stolen property was found in his possession. On being arraigned before the Court the prisoner admitted the charge, and he was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE PISTOL.

JOHN DINEEN, employed on board the schooner *Mary Ryder*, lying at Pier No. 16, East River, quarrelled on Tuesday evening with the mate, PETER HAGGERTY, during which dispute it is alleged that the cook drew a revolver and discharged one chamber at his opponent, the bullet taking effect in his wrist, and inflicting a painful wound. Officer DOUGHERTY, of the First Precinct, arrested DINEEN, and he was yesterday committed to answer the charge in default of $1,000 bail.

SUSPECTED BURGLARS.

The ferry-master of the Barclay-street and Hoboken ferry discovered four suspicious looking fellows lurking about the ferry-house at an early hour yesterday morning. He ordered them out, when one drew a pistol and threatened to shoot the ferry-master, but ran off with one of his companions without executing the threat. The other two were, however, arrested by Officer HOUGH, of the Third Precinct, when they gave their names as WM. H. PERCIVAL and WM. GERRISH, and in their possession were found a jimmy and a sling-shot. When brought before the Court the prisoners were sent to the Penitentiary in default of bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PROF. SHELBY ON NITRO-GLYCERINE.—At a meeting of the Section on Engineering and Mechanical Science of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, on Tuesday evening, Prof. SHELBY called attention to the subject of nitro-glycerine oil, and characterised the action of certain members of Congress in reference to the sale and transportation of this oil as very amusing, and unworthy of statesmanship in this age. The same *furore* and panic had existed in reference to gun-cotton, and yet that had been transported all over the country by Adams' Express Company, and it had been manufactured and stored in buildings where there were hundreds of living beings, and yet no accident had occurred. Gun-cotton was kept wet, transported wet. Hence the safety. On one occasion an explosion took place on a steamboat on the Mississippi, which was caused from dry gun-cotton which had in it a little excess of acid. Had this excess been released before packing, there would have been no spontaneous combustion. This excess of acid was really, he believed, the cause of the recent explosions of nitro-glycerine at Panama and San Francisco. It would be easy to release this excess of acid, as had been done with gun-cotton, and make the transportation, storage and handling of it safe beyond a peradventure. He said that in a very short time our people would find out that nitro-glycerine was a safer commodity to transport than gunpowder.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—The collection of forty-one paintings from the easel of GEORGE INNESS, and for some time on exhibition at SENDERCON's Gallery, Broadway, was, with one exception, sold last evening by Messrs. LEEDS & MINER. The amount netted was over $5,000. "Peace and Plenty," the large harvest scene which has received such favorable notice, was put up at $3,500. But there being no bidders present above that figure it was the painting was withdrawn. An "Autumn Sunset" sold for $510; "Winter Twilight" for $955; "Over the River" for $955; "Dark Smith's Pond," $490; "Near Medfield, Mass.," $300; "Twilight near Medfield," $300; another landscape, "Near Medfield," $300, and "South Road," a study in same place, $300. The remainder were sold at prices between $50 and $200.

ORDINATION IN SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. D. W. EVANS, of the Union Theological Seminary, was ordained as an Evangelist, in the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, by the Third Presbytery of New-York, last evening. The sermon was preached by Rev. MR. KELLOGG, from the following text: "For the Kingdom of God is not meet and drink: but righteousness and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."—Romans xiv. 17. The Moderator of the Presbytery propounded the usual constitutional questions which, having been answered affirmatively by the candidate, he was set apart to the work of the ministry of the Gospel by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery. Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH delivered the charge to the newly-ordained minister, and the services were closed by singing and the benediction.

ROBBERY ON THE CARS.—A young man named EDWARD J. GREEN, states that as he was coming down town in a Third-avenue car, about 11:30 last night, in company with his wife and sister, he was suddenly assaulted by a ruffian, who struck him a heavy blow in the face. The fellow was immediately put off by the conductor, who then turned to Mr. GREEN and asked him if he had lost his pocket-book. On examining, Mr. GREEN found that his pocket-book, containing seventy-two dollars, had been stolen, prob bly by the man who had struck him, and who had been inadvertently assisted to escape by the conductor. Had the question been asked before the ruffian was ejected, the pocket-book might have been recovered.

FATAL RESULT OF A CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY over the body of HENRY GUNKEL, aged eight years, residing at No. 57 Forsyth-street, whose death was the result of injuries received by being run over by car No. 26, of the Fourth-avenue line, on the 19th inst., as already reported in the TIMES: The Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by injuries accidentally received from being run over by a car belonging to the Fourth-avenue Railroad Company, on the 19th day of April, 1866, in the Bowery, opposite Spring street. The Jury would take occasion to call attention to the number of tracks at this place, and recommend the proper authorities to have two of them removed, believing them to be unnecessary and dangerous."

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. E. P. Tuttle, Boston; Hon. G. B. Rogers, Boston; Hon. J. F. Hovy, Boston; Hon. J. C. Wyman, Troy; Hon. A. M. Sherman, ——; Hon. W. R. Osborn, ——; Hon. J. V. Pobbina, Nevada; Hon. D. Carpenter, St. Joseph; and Col. T. L. Motley, United States Army, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Rear-Admiral Paulding, United States Navy; Gen. L. H. Rossean, Washington; F. O'Byrne, Washington; and C. Wendell, Washington, are at the Astor House. W. O. Bon, Syracuse; R. Churchill, Maine; Hon. A. Munro, Syracuse; W. R. Hales, Maine; Hon. A. G. Dangles, Cleveland; D. H. Bingham, Massachusetts; and F. W. Woods, California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

FAVARGER'S METHOD OF TEACHING FRENCH.—An exemplification of this method of teaching French will be given by M. FAVARGER, at No. 9 University-place, at 3:30 P. M. to-day. The last class will commence its studies this evening at 7:30. M. FAVARGER's method is a practical one, and comprises some new principles in the teaching of languages. Those who have availed themselves of his instruction during the brief period that he has been teaching in this City and Brooklyn, give him and his system their unqualified praise.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—Messrs. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on Thursday and Friday evenings, the entire collection of oil paintings of Mr. ROBERT SMITH, of Philadelphia, the well-known connoisseur. The catalogue comprises an original portrait of NAPOLEON I, by DAVID; "The Four Seasons," by LUCCA GIORDANO; an exquisite picture by F. FLORIS; "The Roadside Inn," by GEO. MORLAND; a portrait by GILBERT STUART, and a number of other fine pictures, being about 160 in all.

HEAVY ROBBERY IN A BANK.—Yesterday morning, soon after the doors of the National Pacific Bank, at No. 570 Broadway, were opened, an envelope which had been deposited on a desk, was missed, and no trace of its whereabouts exists. As the envelope contained $19,000 in registered real estate bonds of the City of New-York, its recovery is desirable, and a reward of $1,000 has accordingly been offered to that end.

ESCAPE OF EIGHT PRISONERS FROM JAIL.—On Tuesday night eight boys held for petty offences escaped from the Hudson County Jail. They broke up their iron bedsteads, and with the pieces of iron forced off the locks from the cell doors, and then broke open the outer door, without having alarmed the watchman.

THE BEAR DANCE.—Mr. BEARD's "Bear Dance," of which so many pleasant things have been written and said, is on exhibition, this week only, at Mr. KNOEDLER's gallery, corner of Ninth-street and Broadway.

Railroad Accident in Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sunday, April 22.

By a disaster on the Washington Central Railroad, Dr. ALLEN, of Galveston; Dr. ROBINS, of Chappel Hill, and CHARLES ENGER, of the New-Orleans Railroad, were badly wounded.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 25.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$41,200,000
Loans	86,121,000
Specie	411,700
Legal Tender Notes	19,309,000
Deposits	36,946,800
Circulation—State	744,000
Circulation—National	22,469,500

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 25.

FLOUR active at $6 25@$9 25 for choice Spring. WHEAT active, and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 55@$1 63½ for No. 1, and 90c.@$1 05 for No. 2. CORN active, and advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales at 46½c. @47½c. for No. 1, and 44c.@44½c. for No. 2. OATS firm at the advance of ½c.@1c.; sales at 29¾c.@30½c. for No. 1, and 28½c.@30¼c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull at $2 23. PROVISIONS active. MESS PORK, $26 25@$26 50. LARD, 19¼c.@19¼c. FREIGHTS active; 8c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 266,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats.

JUST THE THING.—Chicago is just now doing a beautiful thing and witnessing a most deserved success. Last Summer Alfred L. Sewell, of this City, started *The Little Corporal*, a first-class paper for children, which is charming the whole country from Maine to Oregon. It has already a circulation between thirty and forty thousand, which is still increasing at the rate of one thousand a week. We venture to say that no paper of any kind in America is increasing its list so rapidly, and none deserves it more. Mr. SEWELL is furnishing not only the best child's paper in the country, but the price is very low—only one dollar a year. Sample copy, ten cents. All the children should have it.—*Chicago Journal.*

When thistles yield figs, then, and not till then, will the extracts made from common essential oils take rank with PHALON's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the rich product of living tropical flowers. The demand for it, vast as it is, has not yet attained its full proportions.—*Belfast Journal.*

The Best ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING to be found in the City, at prices the most reasonable, is at RAYMOND'S, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., Corner of Nassau, Opposite *Herald* office.

Burnett's Florimel Closely Resembles the odor of a rare and *delicate* bouquet of flowers, and in this respect it stands unrivaled. A few drops will leave its peculiar and delight

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	108¼	108½	June, 7-30.....	103¼	103
Coupon, '81.....	108¾	108¾	July, 7-30.....	101¾	102
6-20 Regist'd, '62.	102	102¼	June, C.L.Nts. '64	111¾	112¼
6-20 Coupon, '62..	105¼	105¾	July, C.L.Nts. '64	110¾	110¾
5-20 Coupon, '64..	105½	105¾	Aug., C.L.Nts. '64	110¼	110¾
5-20 Coupon, '65..	105½	105¾	Oct., C.L.Nts. '64	109¾	109¾
10-40 Registered.	96	96¼	Dec., C.L.Nts. '64	108¾	108¾
10-40 Coupon.....	96¾	96¾	May, C.L.Nts. '65	105¾	105¾
Curr'cy Certifics.	101	101¼	Aug., C.L.Nts. '65	104¾	104¾
Gold.....	127	127¼	Sept., C.L.Nts. '65	103¾	103¾
August, 7-30.....	101¾	102	Oct., C.L.Nts. '65	103¾	103¾

THE GLOBE

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y,

Office, corner Greenwich and Fulton sts., Ocean Bank Building.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Assets, April 2, 1866, over,	240,000
Losses unpaid	1,860

This Company continues to insure against loss and damage by fire at equitable rates.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary. LEONARD KIRBY, President.
EDGAR E. HOLLET, Surveyor.

HENRY CLEWS. WM. B. BEND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED. Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE on small daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.

U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE. All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

No. 46 PINE-ST.

Buys and sells TELEGRAPH and EXPRESS STOCKS. FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES, of every description, not sold at the stock exchanges.

WELLS, FARGO & CO. }
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH, } wanted.
ADAMS EXPRESS. }
UNITED STATES EXPRESS, }
NATIONAL EXPRESS, } for sale.
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH, }

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

Dated June 15, 1865,

AND NUMBERED

111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.

BONDS, 500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS,
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SAMUEL U. HARD
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c., bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The stockholders of the BANK OF AMERICA are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 28 until the morning of May 8.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letter of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe &c. &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate funds and effects of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of proceedings against corporations in equity." All persons indebted to said Company are required to render an account of the same and make payment of or pay them respectively, and to pay the same to the said receiver, at the office of the receiver, No. 31 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, by the 31st day of May, 1866. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company, are required to deliver the same to the said receiver, by the same day above mentioned. All the creditors of such Company are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said receiver by the said 31st day of May, 1866. And all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, are required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to such receiver, at his office, No. 31 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May, 1866.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 9, 1866.

CYRUS CURTISS,
Receiver of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Co.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assistant Treasurers United States at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the Designated Depositary at Baltimore, are instructed to discontinue receiving depos'ts on account of temporary loan for Clearing-house purposes at Five per cent. per annum, on and after May 1, 1866, from which date all certificates outstanding and unpaid will carry Four per cent. interest per annum.

On said 1st day of May, and until further notice, said Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositary will receive such deposits in lawful money, and issue therefor Clearing-house Certificates, payable on demand, in legal-tender notes, with interest at Four per cent. per annum.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO:

At a duly-called meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, held at the Company's office on Monday, the 9th inst. and the following resolution was passed and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That it is expedient to raise the sum of $30,000 for the purpose of paying off the present indebtedness of the Company and that each subscriber to the stock of the Company; and to that end it is recommended that the Stockholders of the Company assess themselves 20 cents per share; and that subscription to the stock in the payment of such assessment be opened at the office of the Company, and remain open three weeks. No subscription to be binding unless the whole amount is subscribed.

JOHN THOMAS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have resolved to issue $2,600,000 of the bonds or obligations of the Company, (convertible into stock), and dispose of them to the stockholders at the rate of 20 per cent. of the par value of the same. The bonds will be apportioned to those stockholders pro rata who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books on the 8th day of May next.

The payment of the 20 per cent. of the par value of the bonds must be made at the office of the Company by the 12th day of June next, at which date the bonds will be ready for delivery.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and reopened on the 12th of June next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW YORK, April 4, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 16th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND SAGINAW SALINE SALT COMPANY, No. 56 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at o'clock P. M., at which time an election will be held for Directors for the ensuing year.

ALZAMORA BUCK, Secretary.

FOR SALE—BONDS OF COOK CO., ILLINOIS, due in 1880 and 1885, and bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. This county embraces the City of Chicago. The Bonds will be offered until May 1, by the agent of the county at a price satisfactory to the purchaser. Address care of G. B. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

EQUIPMENT BONDS OF THE RARITAN and Delaware Bay Railroad Company for sale at the office of Messrs. DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers and Brokers, No. 36 Pine-st. The entire amount of the mortgage is $300,000, the bonds are due in 1874, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable 1st March and 1st September.

TROY, SALEM AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of May 1, of the Troy, Salem and Rutland Railroad Company's Bonds will be paid at the National Bank of the State of New-York. H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.
April 20, 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the Fifth Avenue House, corner of Nassau and Cedar-sts., on MONDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK WILL remove on 1st of May to their new banking-house, Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., northeast corner of Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we have opened a NEW-YORK HOUSE at above location, and offer our services to Banks, Bankers and Investors for the transaction of their business in this City, including purchases and sales of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We are constantly represented at the Stock Exchange and Gold Board, where orders sent us are promptly filled. We keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES,

buying and selling at current prices, and allowing correspondents the most liberal rates the market affords.

JAY COOKE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST. NEW-YORK, April 25, 1866.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1866, ON the preferred stock of this Company will be paid at this office. The transfer books will close April 28, and be opened May 2.

The interest on the bonds of the Company, viz.: the Toledo and Wabash Second Mortgage and Equipment Bonds, the Great Western Second Mortgage and the Quincy and Toledo First Mortgage Bonds, due May 1, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank.

A. SOODY, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of May next, will be paid at the Merchants National Bank, City of New-York.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

$15,000 AND $30,000 WANTED ON bond and mortgage; will allow 1 per cent. and pay a liberal bonus. Address Box No. 3,151 Post-office, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President. W. H. FOSTER, Cashier. W. H. SANFORD, Asst. Cashier.
THE ORIENTAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. has been this day declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable, free from Government tax, on the 1st day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to May 1, inclusive. HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. (less United States Government tax,) upon the capital stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, has been declared payable on the 25th day of April next, at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 61 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of May next, and after the latter date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on the 16th day of April inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of April. WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 24, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will be closed.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 24, 1866.

DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (5 per cent.), free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, out of the profits of the last six months, on and after the 1st day of May next.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a Limited Partnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Mercantile Exchange and Commission Business, has been entered into by and between HERMAN R. BALTZER, residing at Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, and WILLIAM G. TAAKS, residing in the City, County and State of New-York, and BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE," a Banking Corporation, located at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany, and WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, GUSTAV MEVISSEN, ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM AND JACOB VOM RATH, all residing in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, pursuant to and by virtue of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the acts amendatory thereof.

The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BALTZER & TAAKS.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is a general foreign and domestic mercantile exchange and commission business.

The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership are the said Herman R. Baltzer, of Southfield, Banker; the said Bank für Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, in which partnership the said Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks are the general partners, and the said Bank für Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath are the special partners, and their respective places of residence are as follows: that is to say, the said Herman R. Baltzer resides in the town of Southfield, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; the said William G. Taaks resides in the City, County and State of New-York in the United States of America; and the said Bank für Handel und Industrie is located and resident at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany; and the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, in which partnership the said Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks are the general partners, and the said Bank für Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath are the special partners, and their respective places of residence are as follows: that is to say, the said William L. Deichmann resides in the City, County and State of New-York in the United States of America; the said Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, three of the said special partners, have each contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-three cents; and the said Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, three of the said special partners, have each contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-three cents in United States currency, making the amount contributed in the aggregate by the said special partners the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in United States currency.

The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said copartnership is to continue until and including the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Dated New-York, April 20, 1866.

H. R. BALTZER,
W. G. TAAKS.
BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE,
By JOSEPH LABOCQUE, Attorney.
WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN,
By JOSEPH LABOCQUE, Attorney.
GUSTAV MEVISSEN,
By JOSEPH LABOCQUE, Attorney.
ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM,
By JOSEPH LABOCQUE, Attorney.
JACOB VOM RATH,
By JOSEPH LABOCQUE, Attorney.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—THIS IS TO certify that the subscribers, FRANK S. STEVENS, SHERMAN PARIS and MARSHALL J. ALLEN, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the Statute of New-York, title first, chapter 4, part second, entitled "of limited partnerships," and of the several acts of the Legislature of the State of New-York amending the same.

The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is PARIS & ALLEN.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the importing and jobbing, buying and selling of brandies, wines, liquors, teas, cigars and such other commodities as are usually kept in wholesale liquor stores.

The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence are as follows:

FRANK S. STEVENS is the special partner, and resides at Swansea, Bristol County, in the State of Massachusetts; SHERMAN PARIS and MARSHALL J. ALLEN are the general partners, and they reside respectively in the City of New-York. The amount of capital which said special partner, FRANK S. STEVENS has contributed to the common stock is the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The partnership is to commence on the 15th day of March, 1866, and terminate at the expiration of five years thereafter, that is to say, March 15, 1871.

That the principal place of business of said copartnership is the City and County of New-York.

SHERMAN PARIS,
MARSHALL J. ALLEN,
General Partners.
FRANK S. STEVENS,
Special Partner.

Dated, signed and sealed, March 12, 1866, in presence of A. G. HULL.
[United States Internal Revenue stamp, canceled.]
Mh15Th-law7w

NOTICE.—MR. SAMUEL F. BARGER BECOMES a partner in our firm from this date.

M. M. FREEMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1866.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
REDUCED PRICES.

Owing to the large decline in upholstery goods, we have concluded to close out our stock of furniture 20 per cent. for the next thirty days.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 16th-st.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York, through their long experience and superior facilities in manufacturing first-class furniture, are prepared to supply the public at large on as favorable terms as can be had in this City. All purchasers are respectfully invited to call as above. Furniture of every kind always on hand, in full suites or otherwise.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, springbeds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal

AT PRIVATE SALE—NEW VELVET TAPestry carpet, one pier glass, one hat-stand (rosewood) and suite of rosewood furniture in green plush, 7 pieces. Can be seen at No. 147 East 18th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M., until the 28th inst.

TO TAILORS.—FOR SALE—TWO SHOW counters and one tailor's cutting counter, also a desk, all in good order. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, at No. 61 Nassau-st., up stairs, Room No. 1.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 22 24-gates, between Court and Clinton sts.

Two handsome rosewood chamber suites, with spring and hair mattresses; sideboards and painted do.; carpets, chandeliers and lamps; bedding and feather beds; mantel mirrors; rosewood cabinet and etagere, engravings, rugs and 3 black window curtains, oak buffet, rich cut glass, and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at 56 Myrtle-av., between Gold and Duffield sts.

The stock and fixtures of a flour and feed store—Good horse and wagon, harness &c.; feed and grain, bales hay and straw, platform scales, desk, counters, shelving, &c.

SAME DAY.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HANDSOME FURNITURE—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suites; M. T. chamber furniture; hair mattresses, feather beds, dining-room furniture, bookcases, wardrobes, &c., &c.

SAME DAY.

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 21 President-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts.

Mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, hair mattresses, bureaus, sofas, chairs, melodeon, Brussels and ingrain carpets, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

SAME DAY.

At 3 o'clock P. M., at 94 Bridge-st., between Nevins and Powers sts.

A general assortment of Mahogany and walnut mable-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, heaters, &c., &c.

SALE OF ARMY WAGONS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1866.

Sealed proposals are invited for the purchase of 570 army wagons, in lots of not less than 25.

These wagons are worn, but still serviceable for road and farming purposes.

Proposals will be received until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, May 9. Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon immediate acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the wagons. The right to reject all bids considered too low is reserved.

These wagons are at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol, and can be seen by applying to Col. TOMPKINS, the Quartermaster in charge.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, indorsed "Proposals to Purchase Army Wagons," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26

At 10 o'clock A. M., at 400 Pearl-st., near Nevins-st.

FURNITURE SALE—Consisting of a general assortment of handsome household furniture, feather and straw beds, hair mattresses, mahogany chairs, tables, bureaus and bedsteads, sofas, &c., &c. Terms cash, and a deposit required.

ALSO, SAME DAY.

At 10½ o'clock, in Quincy-st., first house west from Marcy-av.,

A large assortment of stoves and kitchen furniture of the usual variety, oil-cloths and carpets, sofas, &c.

Terms cash. The goods to be removed on the day of sale.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at Newbern, North Carolina, a large amount of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue daily, until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, is sold:

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Carts, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.
JASPER MYERS,
Brevet Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. A.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, NEWBERN.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TWO COUNTRY SEATS ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

NEAR RICHMOND STATION, S. I.—A beautiful place, containing 25 acres, only 8 minutes' walk from Richmond Station, on Staten Island; 25 acres beautiful land, mansion, farm-house, and necessary outbuildings, splendid ocean view, &c.; land and buildings in good order.

COTTAGE.—Also, a nice cottage, with outbuildings and 13 acres of land, adjoining the above; fine view of the bay; sale positive. These are two of the most attractive and beautiful locations on the island.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE SALE.

Valuable office and store property, facing Wall-st, the point formed by Pearl and Beaver sts., by order of the Supreme Court.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom.

The lot of land with the brick store thereon, situate on the southwesterly corner of Pearl and Beaver sts., and known as No. 101 Pearl-st., being 29 feet 2 inches on Pearl-st., 18 feet 2½ inches on the easterly side of Beaver-st., 20 feet 6 inches on the southerly side of Beaver-st., and 32 feet 1¾ inches on the southerly line, having the same depth as the northern front. Maps at the office of the auctioneers. Sale positive.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PIANO, LIGHT WAGONS, HARNESS, &c. &c.

JOSEPH McGUIRE will sell at auction, No. 125 3d-av., will sell TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, all the genteel furniture contained in the private residence corner of 1st-av. and 87th-st., consisting of mahogany and walnut bureau bedsteads, marble-top and other tables, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, French plate mirrors, seven-octave rosewood piano, leather beds, hair and other mattresses, china crockery, &c., &c. Also two handsome light wagons, nearly new, made by Stivers & Smith, harness, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

NO. 48 WATTS-ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WATTS-ST.—The valuable lot, with the two-story and attic brick building, No. 48 Watts-st., north side, between Washington and West sts.; house 20 by about 40 feet; lot 20x60 feet. About $1,000 can remain on mortgage at 7 per cent.

The above property is very desirable, being in the vicinity of the Albany and Troy steamboat landings.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTRA-SIZED LOT AND BUILDINGS ON SEVENTH-AVENUE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—The lot of land, with the brick buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., and known as No. 329 7th-av., the front building is one story and cellar, 20x40 feet; the rear building is three stories and cellar, 20x60 feet.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE PIANO, &c. &c.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, all the genteel furniture contained in the private residence No. 104 East 45th-st., comprising bureau and bedsteads, chairs, French plate mirrors, tonsative piano, feather beds, hair and other mattresses, china, crockery, glassware, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

By order of the executors of John D. Phœnix, deceased.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (3,) in O. P. Lacey's first addition to the Village of Niles, in the County of Berrien, State of Michigan. The whole of lots Nos. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 154, 155, 164 and 165, in said Lacey's first addition to the Village of Niles.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK.

TO-MORROW, (Friday,) 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 40 Liberty-st., a large and elegant assortment of first-class furniture, made for best City trade, removed for convenience of sale which will be peremptory.

H. HOFFMAN, Assignee.

Furniture kept, free of storage, until May 1.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

DISBROW'S

HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR,

No. 109 Liberty-st.

W. H. DISBROW will sell at auction on FRIDAY next, at 1 P. M., several horses, adapted for family use; also, several saddle horses; also, a variety of new and second-hand vehicles, consisting of rockaways, phaetons, buggies, &c.; also, single and double harness, saddles, bridles, &c.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SALE.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Bonded warehouse of M. J. Ryan, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on the 7th day of May, proximo, at 11 o'clock, A. M., 41 dozen "Lairds' Bloom of Youth," taken by distraint for nonpayment of tax by James Lairds.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

WM. S. MOUNT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PRIME MATTING.—WILMERDINGS & MOUNT will sell on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, on three months' credit, an entire invoice of 1,750 rolls fresh Canton matting, now landing ex ship *Tonjore*, comprising — rolls 4-4 white matting, double extra imperial Manhing; — rolls 4-4 red checked matting, double extra imperial Manhing; — rolls 4-4 red checked matting, imperial Gowqua; — rolls 4-4 white matting, imperial Gowqua; — rolls 4-4 red checked matting, extra imperial Gowqua; rolls red checked matting, Ayoes, of high cost; — rolls 4-4 white matting, Ayoes, of high cost. The above of the importation of Mr. Frederick Goodridge, consigning the balance of the importation. Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

S. DIAS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, 27th day of April, at 10 o'clock, at the Crowen House,

HASTINGS-UPON-HUDSON,

household furniture, consisting of cottage bed-room furniture, in good condition, large and small mirrors, book-case, writing table, ingrain carpets, lot of oil paintings, china, matting, kitchen utensils and general household effects; trains leave 30th-st. at 8½ A. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

At No. 39 Bond-st., by EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, (Thursday,) inst., at 10½ o'clock, as above, all the handsome furniture in said house, viz: Carved Brussels carpet, stageres, rosewood suites, mirrors, centre tables, buffet, bedroom furniture, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloths and kitchen furniture.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE ON FRIDAY, APRIL 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Willow-st., near Poplar-st., Brooklyn. A large and general assortment of household furniture and kitchen furniture, consisting of beds, bedsteads, sofas, chairs, tables, carpets and oil-cloths, bureaus, &c.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.—PUBlic notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: 5,400 Cabanos cigars, 60 cases leaf tobacco, 3 hogsheads of Kentucky tobacco, 10 boxes plug tobacco, 3 bundles blue paper, lot of snuff, chewing shorts, and smoking tobacco, has been distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the store No. 79½ Water-st., New-York City, on the 8th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock M. of that day.

SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector 32d District, New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK April 23, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

By WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO., Nos. 113 and 114 Duane-st., New-York.

LARGE SALE

OF

GUNS.

FRIDAY, April 27, 1866,

At 11 o'clock,

5,000 Austrian Muskets, with bayonets.
6,000 Prussian Muskets, with bayonets.
2,000 Springfield Rifles.

All packed in cases of 20 each, ready for shipment.

These arms have all been overhauled, re-oiled, cleaned and repaired, and are now in good working order, ready for use.

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS, &c.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Will be sold at auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, military storekeeper at Clothing depot, Armory-square, this city, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

17,000 Spades, new;
4,000 Short-handled and 1,000 long-handled Shovels, new, and
20 Sibley Tents, worn.

These spades and shovels are from the best manufacturers, and many of them are in original packages.

Tents will be sold singly; spades and shovels in lots of twelve, with the privilege of twenty days. Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES, NOS. 13, 15 AND 17 CROSBY-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Assignees, the following-described leasehold property, viz.:

CROSBY-ST.—The lease of the three lots, with the buildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of Crosby-st., 80 feet south of Grand-st., and known as Nos. 13, 15 and 17 Crosby-st. The buildings consist of three three-story and attic brick dwellings on the front, each 23 by 47 feet, and a five-story brick factory on the rear, 57 by 75 feet. Lots each 25 by 100 feet. The lease is from Peter Lorillard, perpetual, and at a very nominal ground rent.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRD-AVENUE, AND LOTS ON FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES, AND TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

3D-AV.—The lot of land with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon, situate on the east side of 3d-av., 39 feet 6 inches north of 27th-st.

First-st.—Three lots north side 27th-st., 70 feet east of 3d-av.

1ST-AV.—One lot on the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 23d-st.

2D-AV.—One lot, west side, 82 feet 2 inches north of 78th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOMESTEAD HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, to close the estate of Samuel Lloyd, deceased:

The homestead brick house and lot No. 294 West 19th-st, between 8th and 10th avs. The house is two-story, attic and basement; has water and gas; lot 25x92 feet. Possession May 1, 1866.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Office, No. 91 Liberty-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

BY GEORGE COOK,

ON THIS DAY, APRIL 26,

at 10½ o'clock,

at No. 103 Waverley-place, opposite Washington-square, entire furniture, including superb velvet, tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets; oilcloths, super rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, superb rosewood parlor suite in velvet, French plate mirrors, lace curtains, elegant oak extension dining table, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, mattresses

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 16.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 23.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited).
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,330	Carling.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,267	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,166	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,466	Grace.
SOUTH WALES	3,636	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,587	Price.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
EVERY SATURDAY, April 28
AND EVERY THURSDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 37 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
New line of firs -class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES,
with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Leave New York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
Rhine, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power, A. G. JONES, Commander.....28th April.
Misrisippi, (chartered,) 2,500 tons, 600 horse power, G. SUMNER, Commander.....10th May.
Atlantic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power, CHAS. HOYER, Commander.....31st May.
Baltic, A. G. JONES.....14th June.
Western Metropolis, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power, H. SANDERS, Commander.....28th June.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent:
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $82 50; steerage, $47 50.
For freight and passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.
For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a safe and dividend paying investment, apply to
W. PRICE, Secretary,
Office of the North Am. Lloyd. No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly repaired, will leave their dock, No. 50 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDEN.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDEN.....May 12, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....June 9, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDEN.....July 7, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, May 5
NAPOLEON III.....ROCHEREAU.....SATURDAY, May 19
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 2
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, June 16
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical advice and attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....April 28
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....May 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....May 12
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....May 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....May 26
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$35
First Cabin to London.....$85 | Steerage to London.....40
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....50
Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—Inman extra Canard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
MALTA.....SATURDAY, May 5.
PALMYRA.....WEDNESDAY, May 16.
TARIFA.....WEDNESDAY, May 23.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS, FOR $80 CURRENCY.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, April 28
CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, May 12
Cabins, $80 and $70; steerage, $30.
Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $40, payable in U. S. currency.
As this Company does not employ runners, those who wish passages will please come direct to the office.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA
EVERY TRIP.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 28th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE
NORTH AMERICA,
TIMMERMAN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON SATURDAY, 28TH OF APRIL.
An experienced surgeon on board. No passage taken by steamship. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS CASTRO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The A1 and reliable steamship
CAPT. PARIGHT,
PEDRICK, Commander,
now loading, and will be dispatched on THURSDAY, 26th April, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Freight received up to 3 o'clock.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Agent in Wilmington, Mr. HORACE M. BARRY, who will forward goods to all points in the interior, free of commission and extra charges.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight at printed tariff rates.
For freights or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SOUDAM.....Capt. B. LOCKWOOD,
MONEKA.....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will sail on THURSDAY, April 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The fast-sailing steamship PANTHEON, Capt. FREDK. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, May 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. OWDEN, Agent,
Nos. 54 Wall-st. or 56 West-st.
Bills of lading signed at the office.
No. 56 West-st., corner of Cedar.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New Orleans.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Sidewheel Steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on May 9.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO
MAY.
1st, ARIZONA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
11th, COSTA RICA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
21st, NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA,
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class.	Second class.	Third class.
$175 to $200.	$125.	$85.

In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On SATURDAY, May 19, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
THE ORIENTAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river ensures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, TWENTY DOLLARS,
TO
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13 NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picolata.
The fast and favorite steamship
MISSOURI,
W. LOVELAND, Commander.
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, April 28, promptly at 3 o'clock.
Freight received daily and handled carefully.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
SAN SALVADOR follows May 5.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE, Esq.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
Cabin passage.....$20
The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
will leave on SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH. PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage, $20. Deck, $10.
EVERY THURSDAY,
landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., at 3 P. M. on THURSDAY, April 21.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS E. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
MURRAY'S LINE.
The favorite fast sailing steamship
VIRGO
will sail from Pier No 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, April 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS, & CO.
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular line of first-class steamships, always on SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., and during the week as occasion may require, leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
The A1 very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, W. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 28.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 207 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRIDGEPORT STEAMBOAT CO.'S
LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BRIDGEPORT.
The new, splendid and fast sailing steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York daily, from Pier No. 35 E. R., (foot Catharine-st.,) at 3 P.M., arriving in time to connect with New-York and New-Haven train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven.
Returning, leaves Bridgeport daily, from the Housatonic Railroad wharf, at 7:40 A. M., on arrival of early morning train from Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Breakfast and tea on board.
The steamer STAMFORD, Capt. ARTHUR MELLEN, leaves New-York from same pier at 3 A. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with Housatonic Railroad, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad trains. Returning, will leave Naugatuck Railroad wharf at 11 P.M. Dinner, tea, fare on either boat $1. Stateroom $1. Freight received for Bridgeport and Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, and forwarded daily at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new, fast and elegant steamer
ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS,
will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 43, N. R., foot of Spring-st., Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.
For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Moody's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank—The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short dock, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday,	3, 9 A.M.	Wed'day,	4, 8½ A.M.
Thursday,	5, 10 A.M.	Friday,	6, 10 A.M.
Saturday,	7, 11 A.M.	Monday,	9, 2 P.M.
Tuesday,	10, 2 P.M.	Wednesday,	11, 2 P.M.
Thursday,	12, 3 P.M.	Friday,	13, 3½ P.M.
Saturday,	14, 3½ P.M.	Monday,	16, 7½ A.M.
Tuesday,	17, 7 A.M.	Wednesday,	18, 9 A.M.
Thursday,	19, 10½ A.M.	Friday,	20, 10 A.M.
Saturday,	21, 11 A.M.	Monday,	23, 1 P.M.
Tuesday,	24, 2 P.M.	Wednesday,	25, 1 P.M.
Thursday,	26, 3 P.M.	Friday,	27, 2½ P.M.
Saturday,	28, 3½ P.M.	Monday,	30, 7 A.M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR COLLEGE POINT, Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Steamer SYLVAN STREAM, Capt. C. H. LONGSTREET, will leave Pier 1 E. R. every Sunday for the above places, commencing SUNDAY, April 29. Leave Peck-slip at 9 A. M., landing at 8th and 34th sts. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3:30 P. M. New-Rochelle at 4 P. M. Fare to College Point, Whitestone, &c., 25 cents; City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove, 50 cents.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE CHEAP.—130 feet long, 20 feet beam, 28 inch cylinder, 8 feet stroke, tug or passenger. Apply where the boat lies, foot of 44th-st., Harlem River, at the boat-building shop of STEPHEN ROBERTS. Also, 20 second-hand six-oar government ships' boats at half price; all sizes of new rowboats.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMboat ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, April 30, leave the foot of Vesey-st., at 7:30 and 9½ o'clock A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, and Hudson.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL,—Steamer ALIDA leaves pier foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception), at 9 A. M.; lands at 96th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLACK MARES, 15 hands 3 inches high, long tails, very stylish, sound and kind, and can trot close on three minutes together; 6 and 7 years old. Also, a bay mare, Hambletonian, sound and kind, and can trot in three minutes. No. 56 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BLACK CARriage horses, 15¾ hands high; can be seen at the stable, No. 142 East 30th-st., near Lexington-av. from 8 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M.; also the stable to let. For further particulars, inquire of ALFRED WICKS, No. 21 Cliff-st.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE offers for sale a valuable horse, a sharp and beautiful stepper in single or double harness, and of great beauty of action under the saddle either for a lady or gentleman; kind and gentle, and warranted sound. Apply to MCNICHOL & CO., Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW SIX-SEAT rockaway carriage, or will exchange for a good second-hand one of same size; to be seen at Bradley & Co.'s stable, 31st-st., near 5th-av. For particulars inquire at No. 28 Reade-st.

CARRIAGES.—NO 638 BROADWAY.—300 CARriages, all styles, selling 20 per cent. less than former prices; several new jobs for sale cheap, soiled by removal from No. 450 Broadway.
O. WITTY,
No. 638 Broadway.

FIVE LIGHT CARRIAGES CHEAP,—Five well-built, light carriages, new, for sale low to close an account. Apply at J. H. TUTTLE'S, No. 205 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE CARRIAGE HORSE, 16 hands full, dark bay, warranted sound, and can be driven in single or double harness. Price $500. Inquire at No. 212 West 34th-st., before 12 M.

FOR SALE—ONE OF LILLIE'S BURGLAR-proof chilled iron safes—20 in. x 16 x16, internal measurement—with combination lock, in perfect order. Can be seen at No. 317 2d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These steamers are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5¼ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
9:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. C. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:30, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S Tigers and other covers. Sheets of all kinds; barge *Walter Sands* and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS.—THE BEAUTIFUL NEW SIDE-wheel steamboat HENRY SMITH to charter; also, other boats, barges and groves, such as desired. Office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppages or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in a few days. Safe and sure at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

O. S.—1832.
CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY of 40 Cliff-st., New-York. Without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of die. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Cases and symptoms in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most obstinate and aggravated cases. Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY. No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one day's notice. Call. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four times as strong as No. 1, $3, can be sent by; are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitations, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the nervous and debilitated. Specific for curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required in each case to eradicate each disease is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you conscious that your early, destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the human system, in health and sickness, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan for the speedy cure—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the statistics of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A FEW DAYS AGO WE WERE SPEAKING of an efficacious preservative against secret diseases, discovered by the eminent French doctor, of Paris. We expressed our hope of seeing that article introduced in America. We learn that, according to an agreement made between the inventor and Mr. LOISEAU, a French merchant of this City, the latter has the exclusive right to sell that only and wonderful water in the United States of America. Depots will be established in all the principal drug-stores.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, as are the very best thing ever known for all the various ills that women are subject to. Sold at once No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most obstinate and aggravated cases. Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY. No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER.....Director
TWO FAREWELL OPERAS.
SECURED SEATS—ONE DOLLAR EACH.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 26,
Last time of Rossini's
WILLIAM TELL.
By universal voice pronounced
ONE OF THE VERY GREATEST SUCCESSES
ever achieved in grand opera on this continent.
In the grand DUETTI SCENE, the members of the Singing Societies
HELVETIA,
WOLFS-SCHLUCHT and
FROHSINN
have kindly volunteered, augmenting the chorus to 150 voices, the largest choral force that has appeared in any opera in this country.
Mme. Rotter, Mlle. Dziuba, Hermans,

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Boston at this Port.

Mr. Peabody's Reply to the Letter of Queen Victoria.

No Change in the Austro-Prussian Complications.

Prussia Refuses to Comply with the Austrian Demands.

Further Rumors with Respect to the Italian Alliance with Prussia.

The Mexican Question—Maximilian and the Church of Rome.

The Inman steamer *City of Boston*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 11th, and Queenstown on the 12th of April, arrived here yesterday morning, with one day later intelligence from Europe.

The *Erin* left Liverpool for New-York simultaneously with the *City of Boston*.

The Cunard emigrant steamer *Malta* was to leave Liverpool for New-York on the 14th, instead of the 30th of April, her regular day.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived out on the 12th.

Steamer *Germania*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 12th.

A letter from GEORGE PEABODY to Queen VICTORIA acknowledges Her Majesty's published letter, and expresses his warmest gratification and thanks. He says he will value the Queen's portrait as the most precious heir-loom he can leave in the land of his birth, where, together with the Queen's letter, it will ever be regarded as evidence of the kindly feelings of the Queen toward a citizen of the United States.

THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN COMPLICATION.

The Austro-Prussian difficulty continues critical. It is asserted that Prussia has decidedly refused to comply with the Austrian request to withdraw her order for the mobilization of her *corps d'armée*.

ITALY AND THE GERMAN QUESTION.

Florence (April 7) Correspondence of the Paris Debats.

The King returned to Florence yesterday. The President of the Council returned with him. We are approaching the reopening of the session, and the line of policy to be followed will soon, no doubt, be declared. The Government takes great pains to declare that it is making no extraordinary armaments. It announces this in all the papers over which it has any action, and by everybody who has any official character. Thus far these declarations are in conformity with the truth. Preparations may have been made upon paper, but the measures which announce war have not been taken. The idea gains ground that negotiations have been entered into with Austria. The visit of Signor VISCONTI VENOSTA to Vienna renders this very likely, and the remarks made by the King at Milan tend to accredit it. The King, we are told, said that he had good hopes of emancipating Venice soon, by war or otherwise. Now, no one sees how Venice is to be emancipated without war, save by an understanding with Austria, and the understanding implies preliminary negotiations. One day GEN. LA MARMORA said in the Chamber that if he could spend an hour with the Emperor of Austria, he would give him such good reasons, that that sovereign would spontaneously surrender Venetia. The General did not say what were the arguments upon which he relied in order to effect such a miraculous conversion. Perhaps he thinks the time for turning them to account has come. It must be admitted, however, that the public displays great incredulity as to the success of negotiations with the Court of Vienna. It is evident to every one who knows Italy that the cession of Venetia can alone reëstablish good relations between the two Powers. Now the public will not believe that such a good result can be obtained without cannon. The dream would be too delightful. As to the alliance with Prussia, which has been so much talked about in Paris, it is denied, without disputing the intimacy between the two Courts and the possibility of an understanding. This Prussian alliance is only popular to a certain point. The name of Count BISMARCK sounds harshly in Liberal ears. All I can say is, that if that alliance is formed it will not affect the good relations between France and Italy. On this point my conviction is decided.

MOVEMENTS OF ITALIAN TROOPS.

Florence (April 4) Correspondence of the Opinion Nationale.

Sixty-five thousand Italian troops are now concentrated upon the line between Bologna and Ferrara, and 35,000 are stationed at or near Piacenza. Large quantities of war material are being conveyed from Alessandria to Bologna. The Piacenza Hussars have left Caserta for Upper Italy, and the Mentierrato cavalry will shortly follow from Nola. The Guides are to proceed from Naples direct to Caserta. These movements are stated to have the object of preparing a second line in the two corps now being concentrated under General CIALDINI and General DURANDO; the first on the right of the Po, at Bologna, and the second to the left of Piacenza. The field batteries have also received orders to march from Naples and Caserta direct to the camp of Bologna. Advices from Venetia announce that orders have been given to prepare quarters for the officers of four Croatian regiments now on their way from Germany, and shortly expected at Venice. Information has been requested by telegraph from the Provincial delegations respecting the localities available in the different towns for military quarters, and for storing provisions and war materials. The Austrian army occupying Venetia at present consists of 75,000 men, this being the peace establishment. In fifteen or twenty days it is stated that this force could be doubled by sending in the soldiers on furlough.

THE REAL CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY.

The Berlin comic paper *Kladderadatsch* has a caricature on the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty. Schleswig and Holstein are represented as the two legs of a pair of trousers. In the first part Prussia and Austria have each got one leg on, with the remark, "That does not do." In the second picture the trousers are divided, and each has one leg. That does not do either. In the third, Prussia has got the whole garment to itself, and Austria is walking off with a bag of money, and that will do.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Paris Journals on the Withdrawal of the French Troops from Mexico.

From the Paris Patrie, April 5.

Arranged in the manner stated, the conditions under which the withdrawal of the French troops will be effected respond to all the requirements of the situation. On the one hand, the armed intervention in Mexico has now a limit definitively fixed—which was a point of great importance—and, on the other, the Government of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN has before it all the time necessary to complete the reorganization of the civil and military administration in the provinces. Two great interests had to be guaranteed: that of France, represented by the consolidation of a regular government, charged to indemnify France for her sacrifices; and that of Mexico, represented by the maintenance of order and the durable triumph of the principles on which that empire is founded. Those two interests are respected and served by the conditions published in the *Moniteur*. France gives to the consolidation of the Mexican Empire, for nearly two years longer, a cooperation, rather moral than material, by the aid of which the Emperor MAXIMILIAN's Government will pursue at its ease the dissolution of the old parties and the calming down of revolutionary passions. In addition to public order and the triumph of the principles inaugurated by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, the Mexican Government gives, with the guarantee of its inflexible energy and its increasing popularity, the prospect of a free association of the national forces and of local patriotism. The latter idea should be especially attended to in the City of Mexico. The necessities of the moment, however imperious they may be, could not make the Emperor MAXIMILIAN forget that the presence of a foreign army serves to justify resistances which otherwise would have no reason to exist. Neither could those ephemeral means allow him to overlook the moral advantages of a not distant appeal to all the living forces of the country. That demand will be made, so to speak, on the day when the last French troops shall quit Mexico, and on which the Mexican nation, abandoned to itself, will strive more than ever to show itself worthy of the sympathies which it has excited in Europe.

From the Journal des Débats, April 6.

The *Moniteur* does not state what are those conditions, and gives no details on the subject. There had been a question of a treaty between the French and Mexican Governments, similar to the famous Convention of September, but the official journal does not refer to it. There is thus in reality no official engagement between the two Governments, but simply a decision adopted by the Emperor of the French; this is, of course, not irrevocable, and its execution depends on circumstances. Such at least is the impression left on us by an attentive reading of the official note. Whatever may be the case, the fact will be remarked that supposing no unforeseen incidents to delay the evacuation, it will only be complete and definitive in November, 1867, that is to say, in nineteen months. Thus there has yet to elapse a period of nearly two years, during which France may find herself, notwithstanding her most judicious calculations, involved in the events which may arise in Mexico, and he in consequence hurried into further complications. Without exaggerating anything, we shall perhaps not be alone in thinking that in such a case two years is long.

ADVICE FROM A CLERICAL JOURNAL.

The *Monde* recommends the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, as his chief means of safety, to depend on the Roman Catholic religion, which he has as yet, that journal thinks, too much neglected. It says:

"Thus, then, there still remain eighteen months for the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to finish his work of consolidation. The time is short, but it may be sufficient if wisely and usefully employed. The dissolving elements are numerous in Mexico, but there are also many of a conservative character. The Catholic party, too much neglected up to the present time, wounded in some of its most legitimate pretensions, would be quite ready to give its support to the new Government. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN ought to recognize how little trust is to be placed in the men known for their theory of conciliation; as to the Juarists, adherents or submissive, they have until now been the stumbling-block, and more than once have proved how little their words or even their oaths are to be trusted. The tergiversations of a state of things which has just been destroyed should not be imitated, however distantly. To act frankly as a Catholic Power might seem dangerous to certain minds, always prepared for concessions; but it would be nevertheless a wise and able policy. Then would rally round the new throne many sources of strength which at present abstain. The Mexican Government is preoccupied with material interests, revenues, colonization, agriculture, and it is right; but stability is the first condition for their consolidation, and that is only possible with a precise basis. Mexico is Catholic, and we believe we are giving a proof of sympathy to the new Sovereign in advising him to utilize that quality, so rare in our days.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Romance of Royalty—The New Chapter in the Story of the Royal House of England.

From the London Star, April 9.

The "Romance of the Peerage" has been written for our instruction in more forms than one, and we have got certain enticing though unsatisfactory glimpses at the skeletons which have their dread abode in the closets of our aristocracy. The "Romance of Royalty," however, is, we believe, as yet a field untilled, and in all kindness we commend it to some of the industrious bookmakers of the day. We need not go back to another dynasty, nor abroad to another country for our material. Commonplace as the political history of the Guelph family has been, their domestic history has not wanted in many instances the painful interest and the perplexed intrigue of a modern sensational story. Nothing hitherto known or suspected approaches, however, in strange incident and involved plot, a chapter—we can scarcely call it a new chapter—in the history of the Royal House, which, though it has at different times and in various forms attracted some public attention, has never up to the present been put forward in a simple and tangible shape. We allude to the extraordinary claim to the position of a Royal Princess advanced by a private individual, Mrs. LAVINIA ENYES, a claim which it is probable will be brought to a legal issue in the course of next month, and which will then be supported by documents that establish, if they are genuine, it must be admitted, a most astonishing series of facts.

Since the details of the case, whether in the claimant's statement or in the attempts made to impugn it, all bear a certain aspect of confusion, it may be well to select in brief the important points relied upon by both sides, and to weave them as far as we may into a clear and connected tale. This is not easy, for so much value of both claims and answer depends upon the genuineness of an immense mass of documentary evidence, that we can only argue the question *pendente lite*, in a very superficial way.

It has always been known that the immediate cause of the passing of the Royal Marriage Act was the openly manifested displeasure of GEORGE III. at the union of his brother, HENRY FREDERICK, Duke of CUMBERLAND, with Lady ANNE HORTON—a displeasure which remained unchanged until the Duke's death. This feeling in the King has usually been attributed to the German pride of birth by which his family had always been distinguished. If, however, the documents produced in the case above-mentioned be genuine, it will be proved that GEORGE III. was not offended with his brother because he had married an inferior, but because he had committed deliberately a most serious offence against morality and law—the offence of bigamy. Papers are set forth which demonstrate that when the Duke of CUMBERLAND married Lady ANNE HORTON, his wife, OLIVE WILMOT, to whom he had been privately but legally married four years previously, was still alive. As a legitimate descendant of this last-mentioned marriage, the petitioner in the pending cause claims the style and honors of a Princess of the blood royal. The fact of this marriage is supported by two remarkable certificates, signed by Dr. WILMOT (the lady's father) as the officiating clergyman and by the King himself, by Lord CHATHAM, Lord WARWICK and Lord ARCHER, as witnesses. The plea put forward by the Crown on all former occasions, and which will probably be again resorted to at the approaching trial, is that these certificates, as well as the various other documents bearing on the case, are forgeries, and on this point we anticipate the decision will turn. The Duke's second marriage having been made public, the King, partly influenced by a wish to hush the matter up, and partly by another more personal reason, prevailed upon Dr. WILMOT, if he asserted, to keep his daughter's marriage a secret. In the meantime, a child, OLIVE, was born to the hapless deserted wife, and the birth certificate, signed by Lord CHATHAM and Mr. DUNNING, Solicitor-General at the time, also forms a portion of the evidence in the case. The infant was duly baptized in private by Dr. WILMOT, as the Duke's daughter, in the presence of Lord WARWICK; but, at the King's request, means were taken to pass her off as the daughter of one of her relatives. For this purpose she was rebaptized as OLIVE WILMOT merely. Of all these transactions, certificates, purporting to be signed by the King, Lord CHATHAM, and others of high position, are in existence. They may be proved to be forgeries. but, if so, they display a skill and audacity utterly unparalleled in our criminal records. Though the King desired, for peculiar reasons, to keep the child OLIVE's legitimacy a secret, he was not disposed to act unkindly toward her. Besides numerous private acknowledgments of her true position, and grants of money for her use, he proceeded, when she was less than a year old, to confer upon her the title of Duchess of LANCASTER. The patent, which is also to be produced, was deposited with Lord WARWICK, who delivered it, in the presence of the late Duke of KENT, to the owner, then Mrs. SERRES.

It is needless to follow here the additional documentary evidence which is put forward by the petitioner, including an alleged will of GEORGE III., bequeathing to the infant OLIVE a sum of £15,000, and a long series of letters and papers from the late Duke of KENT acknowledging his cousin's claims. We may very briefly indicate the steps that were taken legally and otherwise by Mrs. SERRES, and afterward by her daughter, Mrs. ENYES, the present petitioner, to obtain their rights. Proceedings were first taken in the Prerogative Court to obtain probate of the King's will, but the application was refused upon the technical ground that the Court was not competent to deal with a royal testament. Foiled in her resort to law, Mrs. SERRES resolved to submit her claim to Parliament. She found a champion, unluckily for herself, in Sir GERARD NOEL, a chivalrous but somewhat cracked-brained member, who after introducing the lady's cause with much frothy fervor, succumbed meekly enough to a little argument and a great deal of banter from Mr. PEEL. Both during Mrs. SERRES' life and after her death, many attempts were made to move the royal family by petitions, but, naturally enough, these were for the most part fruitless. In the year 1845, after some difficulty arising from lack of funds, a chancery suit against the Duke of WELLINGTON, GEORGE III.'s surviving executor, was undertaken, but failed on the ground that the will had not been proved. As we have seen, this necessary step had been found impossible, and for a long time the matter remained at a dead lock. The Legitimacy Declaration Act, passed in 1858, offered an opportunity of opening up the question anew, and after a considerable delay, sought by the Crown, the trial has been definitely fixed for next May.

Besides the deeply interesting details which we have briefly noticed, another and a yet more extraordinary question will, it is gravely affirmed, be brought into discussion in connection with the case. It is only vaguely indicated in the statement published on behalf of the petitioner, and its improbable character is, we feel bound to say, calculated to throw grave suspicion upon the whole claim. We shall therefore only say that this collateral question raised by Mrs. ENYES touches the legitimacy of all GEORGE III.'s children. Her statement is briefly this: that GEORGE III.'s marriage with Queen CHARLOTTE was an act of bigamy, his former and lawful wife, HANNAH LIGHTFOOT, being still alive. Upon this astounding assertion we need not comment; but, from all the circumstances of the case, we anticipate that the trial will prove an interesting and curious addition to our collections of *causes célèbres*.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the commercial advices from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 11th inst:

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 11—P. M.

COTTON—Sales of the three days, including to-day, 18,800 bales, of which 4,500 were taken by speculators. The market is very dull and nominal, with a decline of 1d@2d per lb., and in some cases more. The quotation of Middling Uplands is 12½d; the market to-day closing steadier.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is heavy and declining.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is firmer. Flour quiet but firm. Wheat firmer and advanced slightly. Corn steady; Mixed 28s. 6d.@29s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull. Beef dull and easy. Pork flat and prices weak. Bacon steady. Butter easier. Lard dull at 72s. for American. Tallow quiet and steady.

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 12.

COTTON—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is dull, with a decline of ⅛ penny, with a panic in the market.

The Manchester market is heavy and declining.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is active and firm.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull.

LONDON, Thursday, April 12.

Consols close at 89⅛@89¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—United States 5-20s, 71⅝@71¾; Illinois Centrals, 80¾@81; Erie, 54¾@55.

HAVANA.

Theatrical Rows—The Cholera Disappearing from Guadaloupe—Accident on Board a Spanish Vessel.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 21, 1866.

We have had several rows here lately. A *soi disant* tenor named RAY undertook to sing in the opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" last Tuesday, and was hissed. The Spaniards choose to make it a question of nationality, and tried to drown by excessive applause the disapprobation, which led to words, a general fight in front of the theatre, and some five or six duels. On Wednesday it was rumored that in vengeance the Spaniards were going to his—Mme. SIMMENS MUZZIO, as she is an American; but the Cubans rallied in large numbers and applauded from the beginning to the end of the performance, effectually preventing any show of disapprobation.

On Thursday there was a charity performance in favor of the widow and family of ZAMBRANA, and a Cuban poet, ALFREDO TOWONILLA, composed an ode for the occasion which he recited. The Spaniards decided to hiss, and the Cubans determined to make their applause a perfect ovation, and entirely succeeded.

The Government evidently expected a row for the police force was strengthened and some were dressed in citizens' clothes, but the disguise was so ridiculously obvious that they were recognized immediately. An attempt was made in the gallery to create a disturbance by a Spaniard, who cried "Fuerce!" (put him out!) but it cost him dear, for his neighbors fell upon him and nearly murdered him.

The Spaniards generally not considering the difference between hissing a paid actor who claimed distinction and a young man who made no such pretensions, and was carrying out an act of charity, tried very hard to get up a regular fight by intentional cries, and *Viva Espana* and *Viva Cuba* were bandied about mixed with the corresponding *ellueras*. At the Café of the Louvre, when all was comparatively quiet, an officer in uniform got up and dared any one to contradict him to his face. As there is a severe penalty for striking any one with the said uniform, and as he carried his sword and had a right to use it, of course no one attacked him. The Spaniards then formed in line, knocked over some tables and smashed some chairs. The police, with drawn swords, were unable to disperse the crowd till after two o'clock A. M. Some seven or eight arrests have been made, all of whom were Cubans.

While returning the salute of the United States *Corvette Sicatara*, two gunners were severely wounded. A subscription of 800 francs was raised for them by the commander of the sail vessel, WILLIAM N. LEFFERS.

The last dates from Guadalupe state that the cholera is disappearing. The official statistics published by the Government show a moriality from this disease of 10,806 out of a population of 149,107. This is a proportion of 72.3 per cent.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Arrival of Almonte at Havana, En Route to Europe—Engagement Between the Imperialists and Liberals at Maxatlan—Fights in Other Parts—Seizure of Smuggled Arms at Bagdad—Escovedo's Reappearance—Cortinas Nearly Killed by a Soldier, His Former Protege—Guerrilla Fighting—Col. Dupin at Tampico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 21, 1866.

The French mail steamer *Impératrice Eugénie*, of the St. Nazaire line, arrived on Thursday afternoon from Vera Cruz, and brings news from the capital to the 11th, and from Vera Cruz to the 15th inst. The list of passengers for Europe is large, including among them Gen. ALMONTE, who is on his way to France as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Mexican Court to that of the Tuileries. Gen. ALMONTE and Señor ESTRADA were decorated by a decree on the 10th of this month with the Grand Cross of the Mexican Eagle.

Gen. GARCIA, having arrived at the capital, has taken charge of the Secretaryship of War. Señor LACUNZA, President of the Council of State, has been nominated by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN President of the Ministry. Don JOAQUIN NORIEGA has been appointed Under-Secretary of Government, through the resignation of Don FRANCISCO J. VILLALOBOS, the former incumbent.

The news received at the capital from Mazatlan states that on the 18th ult., RIVAS' forces, aided by 600 French, left the city early in the morning in the direction of Presidio, and were fighting until 6 P. M. with the Republicans. The Imperialists were supported by launches, acting as gunboats, as far as Urias. The engagement was continued on the following day, the Imperial reserve and all the moving artillery leaving the city at noon to assist their comrades. The result was not known when the steamer left Mazatlan, but a letter received by the Secretary of War, Gen. GARCIA, from RIVAS' brother, dated Tepic, March 27, claims a victory for the Imperialists. According to this the Imperialists had two officers of the French contingent and sixty of the privates wounded and seven killed, and of the Mexican force five officers and twenty privates wounded and four killed. The Liberals, according to the same account, had suffered tremendously, the commander of the French Imperial force claiming to have killed 350, and to have left a larger number wounded, two cannon being likewise taken from them, so that they are said to have only one piece remaining. The Imperialists returned on the 22d to Mazatlan, which is said in the same account, to be in a good condition, and held by a garrison of 1,200 men, Mexicans and French, who are supported by the vessels of war lying there.

A new column was to be shortly organized, which would leave to operate in conjunction with the forces of Gen. LOZADA, who had not at that time arrived at Mazatlan, but was to be at Acaponeta on the 26th, and continue his march to Rosario. The Imperialists claim to have taken possession of Presidio, but it was no doubt abandoned on their return to Mazatlan.

Gen. GALVEZ was arrested in his house at Orizaba a few weeks ago by a party of soldiers, and taken to the military prison, from which, after some days' detention, he was sent a prisoner to Puebla. The cause of his arrest was not known.

The Imperialists have gained a victory in Michoacan over the Liberals. The engagement was between an Imperial regiment called the Emperor's Battalion and a party of guerrillas, on horseback, to the number of 400. The Colonel of the Imperial regiment, in his official dispatch, states that the enemy lost from forty to fifty men, beside several officers. Thirty prisoners were taken, of whom three officers and seven privates were shot in the town of Coeneo, according, adds the official dispatch, to the law of Oct. 3.

The Matamoras papers give a curious account of CORTINAS being nearly killed by one of his men, whom he had himself brought up from childhood. It appears that CORTINAS' protegé, having had a quarrel with his benefactor, fired at and wounded him severely in the head. In return CORTINAS is said to have fired twelve times at his assailant, but without doing him any injury. The soldier escaped on horseback, and at last accounts was on the American side of the Rio Grande, with the intention of joining CANALES.

In the evening of the 8th inst., after the cargo of the *William Anthony* had been discharged at Bagdad and warehoused at Mr. GREEEN's in that city, ten of the packages were sent in a boat to another warehouse belonging to a Mr. COOPER. Some of the Custom-house officers were present when the change was effected, but, unfortunately, in hoisting them one of the barrels burst and several pistols fell out, attracting the attention of passers-by. A search was immediately instituted by the officers, and the packages or barrels were found to contain 35 muskets with their corresponding bayonets, 8 bayonets alone, 34 swords without sheaths, 16,000 cartridges for pistols, 208 dragoon pistols of one barrel, 23 Mississippi rifles, 38 swords with sheaths, 21 carbines, 3,000 cartridges for muskets, 220 soldier's equipments and 12 sapper and miners' tools. Upon the contents of one of the casks there was found a paper addressed, "For Gen. CRAWFORD."

The authorities were investigating the matter.

A well-known leader of the Republicans named GUZMAN, has been defeated at Huajicori by the troops that marched from Tepic under the command of Gen. LOZADA.

The Republican Gen. ESCOVEDO has made his appearance on the road from San Luis to Saltillo, and is said to be besieging Matehuala. The stages, by order of the military authorities, had left off running between San Luis and the above-named place.

The Imperialist commander MEJIA was defeated on the 31st ult., between Matamoras and Camargo, by the guerrillas under GARCIA DE LA CADENA. MEJIA is said to have been wounded in the engagement, and lost some horses and arms, but the papers on the Imperial side do not give the particulars, only saying that the loss was not so great as the Liberals boast it to be.

According to accounts received from San Luis Potosi, Rio Verde had been occupied by the guerrillas under BARRAGAN. The district known as the "Mineral de Catorce" had been invaded by a Republican force commanded by by RIVERA.

The French counter-guerrilla commander, Col. DUPIN, arrived at Tampico on the 21st ult. with 150 men, having left the rest of his force stationed at different places. It was his intention to leave shortly, to make an attack on the Liberals who still occupied Ciudad Victoria. LARA.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

Yesterday the regular monthly sale of Scranton coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company took place. Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER officiated as auctioneer. The attendance at the sale was quite large and the bidding spirited. The lump and steamer coal was sold in large lots, and a slight advance was realized on the prices obtained at the last sale.

The following are the figures with a comparison of prices:

Tons.	April 25.	April 4.
6,500 Lump coal.....	$5 87½@6 20	$5 62 @5 87½
3,000 Steamboat coal..	6 40 @6 70	5 95 @6 00
3,500 Grate coal.....	6 75 @7 00	5 95 @6 30
3,500 Egg coal.....	6 62½@7 25	5 90 @6 30
4,500 Stove coal.....	7 00 @7 25	6 55 @6 90
4,000 Chestnut coal...	5 50 @5 60	5 40 @5 50
25,000		

Fires.

IN BROADWAY.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the building No. 510 Broadway, occupied by C. DECKMAN as a screw factory. Loss on stock about $300, and about $100 on building. Insured.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL HOUSE ROBBERY.—The residence of Mr. ABRAHAM KAUFMAN, No. 57 South Fourth-street, E. D., was entered about 4 o'clock yesterday morning by two burglars, through a rear window, and robbed of $1,080 in money. It seems that the burglars had ransacked every room in the house in pursuit of prey, but found none worth carrying away until they entered Mr. KAUFMAN's sleeping apartment, when, on examining that gentleman's pantaloon pockets they found a wallet containing eight new issue gold checks for $100 each; two $50 Treasury notes; $45 in small bills; seven $10 gold pieces; two quarter eagles; two half eagles—the whole amounting to $1,080. They then visited the bedroom of Mr. KAUFMAN's son, examined that gentleman's pockets, pulled the bedclothes off him to see if a wallet or watch was concealed, and finding none retired, leaving the young man slumbering. The burglars finding the KAUFMAN family such sound sleepers, made considerable noise in their exit, which woke up the elder KAUFMAN, but before he could give any alarm, the marauders had escaped with their plunder.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The wife of Mr. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, the Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Fire Department, died suddenly yesterday afternoon. The cause appears to have been heart disease. Coroner SMITH will hold an inquest this morning.

FELL DOWN DEAD.—A colored woman named HANNAH MOORE, residing in Weeksville, (Ninth Ward,) fell down dead at noon yesterday. The cause was heart disease, and a verdict in accordance was rendered by the Coroner's jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE JERSEY CITY POLICE TROUBLES.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council on Tuesday night, the following preamble and resolutions offered by Alderman DECKER were adopted.

Whereas, The act passed by the last Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled an act to establish a Police District in the County of Hudson, and to provide for the Government thereof, was not presented to the Governor of this State in pursuance of the instructions of the Constitution, and, whereas, an act which the said Legislature refused to pass, has been presented to the said Governor and received his signature, for which reasons there is no law in anywise changing or modifying the Police Department of this city, as now established by existing ordinances of this city; therefore,

Resolved, That the Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City do and will refuse to furnish any accommodations whatever to any person or persons claiming or to claim any rights, powers or privileges relative to the Police Department aforesaid, other than those existing under the present laws and ordinances of this city, and that in case any proceeding in law or otherwise shall be commenced by such person or persons in reference thereto, the same shall be resisted by the City Attorney, who is hereby instructed to obtain counsel, if necessary, to assist him in such proceedings.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be immediately served on the Chief of Police of Jersey City by the City Clerk, and that said Chief be instructed to conform himself thereto until a decision shall be rendered by the Supreme Court as to the legality of the Police Bill and the appointment of Police Commissioners.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING HAS REALLY COME.—There can no longer be any doubt about it. Nothing looks so shabby now as an old hat. See one of last Winter's hats alongside of KNOX'S beautiful Spring Styles, and you will at once understand the reason why all gentlemen are wending their way to KNOX'S, No. 151 Fulton-st. and No. 533 Broadway, the only emporium of fashion.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

COZZENS' NATIVE WINE HOUSE.—The stock of NATIVE WINES comprises the greatest variety in the United States ever offered to the trade. FRED'C. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 25—*In Steamship City of Boston from Liverpool*—Mr. and Miss Watkinson, Mrs. Line and infant, G. Ireland, James S. and J. Keene, Mrs. F. Buckingham, Darling, Mr. Johnstone and lady, J. Sharpe, Mr. Shurtleff, W. I. Baker, H. Watson, J. C. Small, J. W. Price, L. Price, Miss Price, J. Driscoll, Mr. Castellanus, Mrs. S. Binley, E. Moody, lady and infant, Mr. Roberts, lady and child, Mr. Sickes, Mr. Newton, Mr. Altman, Mr. Stafford, lady, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Sinerwright, Mr. Hay, Mr. Milliken, Mr. McClintock, Mr. Blackwell and lady, Mr. Jones and wife, Mr. Deardon, T. and F. Comforth, Mr. Mayer, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Myles, Mrs. O'Reilly, Miss Graves, Mr. Saxonly, Mr. McLean and 800 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 06 | Sun sets..... 6 50 | Moon sets..... 3 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 05 | Gov. Island. 5 54 | Hell Gate.... 7 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, April 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Marathon, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk; Old Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Garbanks, Hunter, Boston; Baltic, Jones, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; City of Manchester, (Br.,) Philips, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Columbia, Barton, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Tabasco, (Mex.,) Uria, Sisal, Patterson & Barjou; Montezuma, (Br.,) Hamshaw, Kingston, Jam., Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamers Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Fannie, Foster, Philadelphia; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Barks Kosina, Pierson, Rockland, Me., [Snow & Burgess; Washington Butcher, Nickerson, Apalachicola, E. D. Huribut & Co.; Hellespont, Bridges, Zanzibar, Green, Arnold & Co.; Ann & Alice, (Br.,) Riley, Cork, via Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Gauss, (Brem.,) Wieting, London, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Belle, Chauncey, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; E. A. Reed, (Br.,) O'Donnell, San Juan del Norte, Central Am. Transit Co.

Schooners Rebecca, Smith, Baltimore, A. Abbott; Arcola, Wade, Gloucester, J. A. Stetson; Blanche, (Br.,) Leat, Halifax, J. E. Ha Wolf & Co.; G. H. Kirk, Robinson, Key West, Benner & Brown.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool April 11, and Queenstown 12th, with 94 cabin and 800 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. April 12, off Mizen Head, passed steamship Kangaroo, bound up. 13th, lat. 51 10, lon. 13, passed a brig-rigged steamer. 16th, lat. 48 53, lon. 36 34, passed steamship City of Baltimore. 23d, lat. 41 04, lon. 69 28, passed a four-masted screw, all bound E.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana April 21, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Bedell.

Ship Lancers, (Br.,) McNeill, Yokohoma Dec. 23, with teas to A. A. Low & Bro. April 19, lat. 31 10 N., lon. 69 50 W., saw a bark showing a white burgee, with Undine in black letters, and a square flag with 4 in a white diamond, strg. S. 20th, lat. 32 18 N., lon. 70 44 W., saw a fore and aft schooner, showing a blue burgee, with b. W. in white letters, strg. S.; wind E., light and fair.

Ship Lancaster, (Br.,) Pierson, Saurabaya, Java, Jan. 2, via St. Helena March 14, with sugar to Geo. F. Bulley. Has had very heavy weather; lost spars, sails and bulwarks, and was obliged to throw overboard a portion of the cargo.

Ship James Paton, (Br.,) Allison, Singapore Jan. 17, with teas, &c., to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Passed Cape of Good Hope March 8, crossed the equator April 1, lon. 29 30.

Ship Chatsworth, (of London,) Campbell, Leghorn 78 da., with mdse. to order.

Bark Marienlyst, (Dan.,) Ginge, Cardiff 52 da., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Union, Ulmar, Nassau, N. P., 5 da., with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. Sid. in co. with bark Edwin, for New-Bedford. April 24, Little Egg Harbor bearing W. N. W. 3 miles distant, saw a large ship at anchor, with all spars gone.

Bark G. W. Roosevelt, Herron, Cardenas 6 da., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Gratia, Small, Cienfuegos 12 da., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Branch, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Card, Cienfuegos 13 da., with sugar and molasses to G. F. Penlston & Co.

Brig Randolph, (of Boston.) Pressey, Cardenas 7 da., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Amata, (of Turks Island,) Asmus, Nuevitas 6 da., with sugar and molasses to Wilson & Cammann.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Tyler, Charleston 4 da., with cotton, &c., to Jonas Smith. April 24, off Egg Harbor, saw a schooner at anchor, with all spars gone and signals flying.

Schr. S. P. Hawes, De Joy, Indianola 30 da., with cotton and wool to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Schr. Addie E. Barnes, (of New-Haven, Farren, Matanzas 5 da., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. H. W. Johnson, Garrison, Apalachicola 26 da., with wrecking material to Coast Wrecking Co.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Albany, for Hartford.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 25—Arr. steamers Salvor, from New-York; Glaucus, do.; brigs Lorana, from Cienfuegos; J. Brightman, do.; Princeton, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Barnes, of the brig Flora E. Brewer, arrived at Nuevitas April 17, and reports having gotten his vessel ashore 36 miles E. of Nuevitas light. The vessel will be a total loss. She was a new vessel, not quite one year old, hailed from Freeport, Me., where she is owned. She was bound from Liverpool to Havana, with a cargo of coal and machinery, 46 days out.

NANTUCKET, April 24.—The three-masted schr. Saml. Colt, Talman, coal and timber laden, from New-York for New-Bedford, went ashore on the west end of the island this morning, and bilged. The Captain and mate were discovered, and the crew were saved. The cargo may be saved. She hailed from Portland, Conn.; was built at Haddam in 1861, and registered 161 tons.

Spoken, &c.

Lemmington—Br. ship, from Cardiff for Bombay, 29 da. out, March 29, lat. 1 30 S., lon. 22 30 W.

Ocean Rover—ship, from Boston for Batavia, March 30, lat. 20 19, lon. 55 21.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas April 12, brig Thos. Owen, discha.; bark Mary T. Williams, for New-York in 3 da.; brig Radiat, for do. in 6 da; Alice Gray, for Boston in 6 days.

At Matanzas, April 19, bark Quickstep, for New-York in 5 days.

[PER AMERICA, FROM BREMEN.]

Arr. at Liverpool, April 7, Royal Charlie, McDonald, Mobile; Exchange, Churchill, Charleston; Peter Dickson, Legnadden, Boston; J. S. Morris, Bailey, Mobile; Queen, (s.) Crogan, Portland; America, New-Orleans; Sch. Jehu, Baxter, New-York; Tuscarora, Darling, Mobile; Africa, (s.) Hickley, Boston.

Sld. 7th, Ellen Austin, French, New-York; 8th, Express, Collins, Boston; 9th, Adelaide, Cutting, New-York.

Off Dover, April 7, Edward, Weiting, Bremen, for New-York; 8th, Podesta, Angelbeck, New-York, for Hamburg.

Put into Portland, 7th, Acme, Hamilton, from New-York, via Falmouth for Bremen.

Sld. from Milford, 7th, Gustav, (Brem. bark,) from Havre for New-York, having repaired.

Passed Dunmore East, 7th, Scotia, Doane, Liverpool, for Boston.

Put into Portsmouth 8